The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1873. NUMBER 156.

FURNITURE.

EXTRA

Announcement.

FURNITURE!

AT COST.

We are to retire from the Retail Trade, and shall dispose of our entire stock of Parlor, Bedroom, Dining, and Office Furniture AT COST.

Our entire stock to be sold before February 1, 1873.

The last opportunity you will have of buying first-class goods of our own manufacture AT COST.

The store now occupied by us to rent.

WEBER

FURNITURE COMPANY

220 Wabash-av.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

BOSTON CARRIAGES.

BOSTON

CARRIAGES.

REPOSITORY,

No. 222 West Washington-st.,

CHICAGO.

SLADE BROS., Agents.

Oldest Boston Manufactory.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

Howard Slade,

Successor to Robt. Slade & Son.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

$3 Children's Photos $3

For three dollars per dozen, BEST Berlin finish, at

BRAND'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PARLORS,

596 Wabash-av.

$3 GREAT REDUCTION. $3

Rembrandt Card Photos only three dollars per dozen, at BRAND'S.

FINANCIAL.

B. F. Allen,
Wm. A. Stephens,
H. Bienenthassett.

Allen, Stephens & Co.

WILL DO

ANY Business that Bankers do on terms that safe Bankers do it

25 Pine Street, New York.

(Do no Stock Business)

Domestic Bankers.

FOR

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

APPLY TO

HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO.,

BANKERS.

LETTERS OF CREDIT, FOR TRAVELLERS, available throughout the world.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS opened to Importers on favorable terms.

DIG.

We are continually adjusting claims satisfactorily for hundreds of parties sending them to us for collection. Step in and we will prove this fact. Promptness is our motto, and no charge nothing if we make no collections. FRASIER'S Mercantile Collection Agency, 146 East Madison-st.

Money to Loan

On Chicago City Property. $1,000, $2,500, $3,000 on hand.

MEAD & COE,
79 West Madison-st.

NOTICE.

Lamar Insurance Company.

All persons having claims against the above Company will please present the same for adjustment to

GEORGE CHANDLER, Secretary,
No. 13 Central Union Block.

STATIONERY.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

PAPER,

Blank Books, Stationery,

BOOKBINDERS' STOCK, TOOLS AND MACHINERY,

118 AND 120 MONROE-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$22,250.00 CASH,

And the following Real Estate, to Exchange for Merchandise.

20 Lots in Wellington; 20 Lots in Milford; 10 Lots in Waukegan; 70 Lots in Ritwood; 70 Lots in Martinton; 30 Lots in Martinton; 30 Lots in St. Ann; 50 Lots in Grant; 30 Lots in Goodan; 30 lots in Crete; 20 Lots in Bloom; 60 Lots in Glenwood. These Lots are all well located. All or part of the above will be exchanged on a cash basis.

CHILDS & MORTON AND T. COLES,
Room 5, 146 East Madison-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

The Great Western Light Guard Band has removed their office to 14 South Clark-st., opposite the Court House. F. Hoffman, Conductor; John Hand, Leader and Prompter; George Chaffey, Prompter; A. Lehder, Prompter; R. Quinn, Prompter.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Stated Conclave of St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T., this (Wednesday) evening at 7½ o'clock. Work on the order of R. C. By order of E. C.

J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

SAMANA BAY.

Something Concerning President Baez and His Republic.

His Earlier European Fiscal Schemes.

The Secret History of the San Domingo Negotiations.

Some Light Possibly on Colonel Fabens and the New Purchase.

The following comes to us from an authentic source, and may be taken as furnishing the clue, first to the attempt to secure the purchase of San Domingo by this Government, and, following its failure, the now realized scheme of the purchase of Samana Bay and its appurtenances by an association of American capitalists. This last, without careful watching by the public, may prove only a roundabout and more costly method of complete realization of the first scheme against the Treasury of the United States. From the statements following it seems that the necessities of Baez, as principal, have for some time been coupled with the purpose of certain bitter English speculators to get back their investments. With this introduction, we give place to the following remarkable communication:

FOR SALE, A REPUBLIC.

To the Editors of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your readers will appreciate certain information respecting the San Domingo question that will come in just at this juncture. In fact, the public have only as yet received the third volume of this interesting edition of political scheming, and I propose to remedy this omission by producing Vols. I. and II.

A PORTRAIT OF BAEZ.

Like every other novelist, I must ask my readers to look back a few years, say to 1865 and 1866, and to make the acquaintance of a certain individual in the good city of Bordeaux; his habiliments denote not exactly poverty, but the next stage to it; his skin is brown enough to prove a decided dab of the tar brush, but, on the other hand, his bearing is erect, of the medium height, light gray hair, and about, say, 50 years of age. This, gentle reader, is Senor Baez, at that time ex-President of the Republic of Santo Domingo, and

HIS OBJECT IN VISITING FRANCE

that of raising a loan wherewith to drive his enemy, Cabral, from whence he himself had only been ousted a short time previously. For years that lovely island, a perfect paradise by nature, has been turned into a species of bear garden, or stamping ground for these two men and their adherents; first one, then the other, would obtain the ascendancy, and which ever gained the day immediately set to work to make all he could by plunder in as short a space of time as possible, for the tenure of power never lasted long with either of them.

Months passed away, and poor Baez was fast beginning to realize the sad fact that raising a loan was not quite such an easy operation as his sanguine imagination had pictured, and that the French Government cared not one straw whether he or Cabral governed his beloved Republic, when one lucky day he fell in with the true hero of this work, one Edward Herzberg by name; now Herzberg was but a clerk in a mercantile house in Bordeaux, but he was one of those clever fellows who, out of a very slender salary, managed to live in what may be called a very pleasant style.

AN ALLIANCE,

offensive and defensive, against society in general, was entered into, and as Baez's means (never at any time plethoric) were now beginning to wax "small, and beautifully less," he became the guest of his newly-found friend Herzberg.

Again months passed away, and still Dame Fortune was as obdurate as ever, until, one morning, a ray of hope shot into poor Baez's heart, on the receipt of a letter from certain of his adherents in St. Thomas, who felt certain of ousting his adversary, Cabral. "He went, he saw, he conquered," and, again in his Presidential chair, he and his Cabinet forwarded the necessary documents to Herzberg, who then became the duly acknowledged

"CONCESSIONERE"

of the Republic of San Domingo, with power to raise a loan on the Paris Bourse of 8,750,000 francs.

Herzberg changed the scene of the operations to Paris, and doubtless did his level best to get the money, but the French fish wouldn't even nibble, so much more make a lively dash at his bait. Hope was fast giving way to despair, when, with a few of his remaining sous he one day sought relief from a very annoying appetite in the cafe—where he met with one Simeon Webster, an Englishman; now Simeon delighted in the imaginary title of "financial agent," and a casual admission of this fact at once brought out all Herzberg's troubles; Simeon listened, smiled (a pitying smile), a smile that seemed to say, the easiest thing in the world in my hands. It succeeded, and Simeon became a financial agent in reality for the first and only time in his life. The next day saw them

ON THEIR WAY TO LONDON,

but strange to say, for some reason Herzberg found it convenient to change his name, and landed in England as Edward Hartmont.

Now, whatever Herzberg might have been, certain it is, Hartmont was a beggar, not a sou in his pocket. Simeon did the magnificent, paid his passage, and took him to his house in the suburbs of London, fed, clothed, lodged, and physicked him for several months, at the end of which time both Simeon and the Concessionere began to find raising loans almost as difficult a game in London as in Paris. Gradually Hartmont had his eyes opened to the disagreeable that Simeon knew as much about the duties of a financial agent, as he did of differential calculi, so it was decided to call in the assistance of a newly-formed friend, one Begley, who, as he had the privilege of lifting his hat on rare occasions, on Change, to one or two of the moneyed world, was looked up to by the worthy pair as

THE MAN "TO DO IT."

Begley strutted his short period, nay even succeeded so far, strange to say, as to induce Hartmont to become his partner, and the firm of Hartmont & Co. was duly established at No. 9 Great St. Helens, London. Now, as in this country, so in London, it is not an uncommon thing for two or more parties to occupy the same room in business, and No. 9 had long been in the possession of one John Ogle, a ship-broker, (who I must not omit to say was a very great crony of Begley's.) Of course Ogle was soon as conversant with the details of the proposed loan as any of them, and Hartmont soon found that the only man amongst them who really understood what he was about was the wily ship broker; Ogle saw this, went in as a sleeping partner, and the lot united to oust poor Simeon, who, finding no other road open to satisfaction, commenced

A SUIT IN CHANCERY,

which, doubtless, is in as advanced a state at this present date as Chancery suits usually are.

Ogle now took the helm of the sinking ship and went vigorously to work. Messrs. J. & W. Sharp, well known men in this line of business, were appointed solicitors to the Company, and in a very short period they succeeded in inducing

PETER LAWSON & SON,

the celebrated seed and guano merchants of London and Edinburgh, to take hold of the loan. We have now arrived at the month of December, 1868. The Lawsons were in earnest. Hartmont had not trolled in vain, a fish was on his hook. Alas, how many a slip 'twixt river and bank, as we soon shall see.

A commission of five were sent out to examine the securities offered for the repayment of the loan, especially the bait laid to capture the worthy seedsman; at the head of which was Mr. Henry Lawson, one of the partners in the firm, Martimont, an engineer, a chemist, and a naval officer, who all arrived safely at their destination (the City of Santa Domingo) in the early part of January, 1869.

THE SECURITIES

consisted of the revenues of the country, in the first place; secondly, of a rich deposit of guano said to exist on the Island of Alta Vela, and thirdly, of certain gold mines, &c., &c.

A few days saw all the party, except Hartmont, on their way to examine the guano deposits, and the moment their backs were turned Baez and his agent drew on the Lawsons for a good round sum of money.

The month of March saw Henry Lawson back in London firmly persuaded in his own mind that all the securities offered were worthless. Nevertheless, on his arrival he found that a very large sum had been sent to Baez on false representations made by that party, and at the earnest solicitation of the knowing ship broker. There was nothing else for it, they were

"SUCKED IN,"

to regain what they had lost they must go on, and at last the loan was quoted on the Stock Exchange, damaging articles in several of the papers appeared, and finally it was withdrawn. The Lawsons (who really were victims) wrote several explanatory letters, but all to no use; the St. Domingo loan was voted a swindle, and all who had a hand in it suffered more or less.

All this happened while Hartmont was still in San Domingo; in the month of June he returned as Colonel in the Dominican Army, and again breathed the breath of life into his half dead associates by new and still more subtle ideas. Paris had been tried and failed, London was no better, now let us try the pulse of Uncle Sam, says the little Israelite (Hartmont is a German Jew). Lawsons make their last throw by supplying him with funds, and off he starts for New York.

IS HE COLONEL FABENS?

For two years he sticks to the President, but finds that horse won't ride; at last, after an enormous amount of scheming, the present Samana Bay scheme comes out. Now I would be inclined to say, what next, my worthy little Colonel Fabens, *alias* Herzberg, *alias* Hartmont?

Before concluding this letter, I think I will take the opportunity of expressing an opinion respecting

THE ISLAND OF SAN DOMINGO.

As stated in a former portion of my letter, it is little short of an earthly paradise. I have during my life been considerable of a traveller, especially in the tropics, but nothing that ever I have seen approaches it in beauty of scenery. The foliage is magnificent, and the mahogany cannot be equalled in any part of the known world; it also supplies more ignum vitæ to England and this country that can be obtained from every other source.

Fruits, especially the orange, lemon, and citron, have not their equals under the sun, and sufficient could be produced in a few years to make them a very cheap luxury on every table in the land.

The sugar cane grows larger than any I have seen elsewhere. I have some growing in a back yard in the city, three and a half inches in diameter and fifteen feet high.

The whole of the eastern half of the island is flat, and is in consequence designated the Slanos; it is covered with long grass, and in some places brush, but there is nothing to prevent its being easily brought into cultivation.

SAMANA BAY

is the third finest bay I have seen, Rio de Janeiro being first, and Port Jackson in Sydney harbor being second; all the navies in the world could anchor in it, and find room to swing at their anchors, deep water even close to the shore in some places; it abounds in fish, and the Slanos with wild cattle, brought there by the Spaniards three hundred years ago. Some of the bulls are said to be magnificent animals, and awfully fierce. As regards the political

OBJECT OF THE PURCHASE,

one can form a very fair idea; but that I leave to other pens than mine to deal with. Certain it is an enormous trade is to be done by the establishment of a free port at Samana, for the resources of the country are very large, and, taking winds and currents into consideration, it is splendidly situated for that purpose, being just about half way between the windward islands and the shores of tropical America, and directly in the northeast trade winds.

ST. DOMINGO

is a city in ruins, situated at the entrance of the river (Ozama), on the south coast, as shown in your accompanying map. It was no doubt two hundred years ago in Spanish hands a pretty strong place, being surrounded on the south and west by fortifications, now also in a state of ruin and useless for purposes of defence. The sea breaks on the eastern side against rocks so high and jagged as to render them unapproachable; the north side is also that of the river. The river itself is a mere ditch, and all but useless except for small craft, there being only nine feet of water over the bar at the best of times. A tremendous surf is continually breaking on it, and a downward current renders it by no means an easy place to enter; once inside, and no leveller spot on earth can be found.

THE CLIMATE

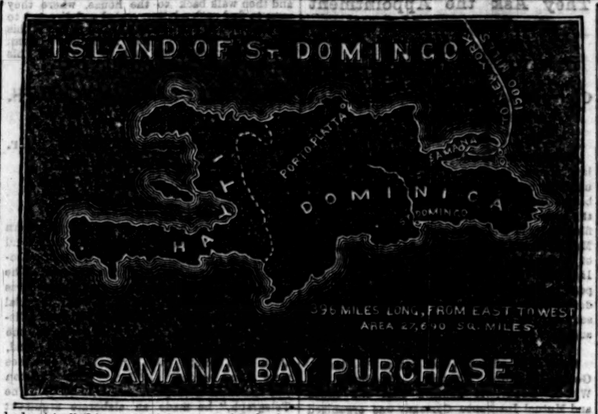
is different from anything I have experienced in any other part of the tropics, inasmuch as you always have cool nights. Towards sunset the sea breeze dies away, and by 7 o'clock there is a cool, gentle land wind which, by midnight, will allow of covering to the extent of a sheet, and sometimes a blanket. Of

THE PEOPLE

I had rather not write, for I always find myself getting angry when I think of them; a cross between a Spaniard and a negro, with the worst features of both brought into strong relief, is not prepossessing, to say the least of it. Lazy is no name for their laziness; turbulent, braggarts, superstitious, ignorant,—there, there, I'll stop and finish my letter by advising the new masters of San Domingo to offer all and every one of its present inhabitants an inducement to quit for sooner or later there is bound to be a row between men of such opposite tendencies and ideas as the American and the Dominican.

Santo Domingo in the hands of a moderately thrifty race of people would soon be a place in which it would be desirable to own a little real estate, especially water frontage on Samana Bay.

Yours truly, SR. DOMINGO.



Hundreds of Adventurers Anxious to Emigrate to Samana—No Stock for Sale.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The report is not true that the postponement of the meeting of the Samana Bay Company is due to any interruption to its plans. The incorporators will probably meet here this week to begin the work of drafting a constitution and laws for the new colony.

The steamer Tiber will not depart for Samana Bay for ten days. Part of her freight will be ready-made houses for officers' use.

Hundreds of adventurers are anxious to emigrate to Samana Bay, but the Company will not forward them until a colonizing system is adopted.

The Company is offering no stock for sale, this matter also being in embryo.

A Railroad Engineer Fired Upon.

CAIRO, Jan. 21.—Last night the engineer of an incoming train of the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, was shot at twice by an unknown party, in the upper part of the city. One ball struck him in the shoulder, but its force was spent from passing through the wood work of the cab. He was not hurt. The engineer reports seeing three men, who fled after firing the two shots. The Railroad Company offer $500 reward for the arrest and conviction of the guilty parties.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Annual Meeting of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association at Whitewater, Wis.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WHITEWATER, Wis., Jan. 21.—The seventh annual meeting of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association commenced at Whitewater, Wis., this afternoon. Among the members are the leading dairymen of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota. The meeting promises to be one of the best-attended and among the most valuable yet held by it.

The afternoon session was occupied with the appointment of committees and other miscellaneous business.

The evening session was very largely attended. An appropriate address of welcome was delivered by J. S. Partridge,—not a matter of mere form, as the citizens generously entertain delegates.

The annual address of the President of the Association, S. Favill, of Lake Mills, Wis., was brief, but admirable in its good sense. He commenced with words of congratulation, stating that the past year had, in the main, been favorable to the dairy interest. Feed had been abundant for the herds. The atmosphere had been favorable for making and curing dairy goods, and prices had been such as to give a fair profit. The markets had been better, in part because of improved quality, and in part because new markets had been opened up. Sending cheese to New York and London from Wisconsin was successful. These markets can again be made useful to the dairymen of the Northwest. A brief history of the growth of the dairy interest in the Northwest was given. He had been in the business twenty-five years in Wisconsin. He had sold cheese at 8 cents a pound. Since the factory system had been inaugurated the growth of this interest had been very rapid. Six years ago 50 factories were represented in the association, and there were few others in the Northwest. Now there are probably 100 in Wisconsin, 100 in Illinois, and 25 each in Iowa and Minnesota, or 250 cheese factories in the Northwest. It is probable 100 new ones will be opened this year. The fear that the business will be overdone is unfounded. The same fears were expressed in New York forty years since. The demand has expanded the supply. The increase of population has almost equalled the increase of dairy products. The dairy interest cannot be as rapidly increased as many other branches of agriculture. The number of hogs may be doubled in one year, of sheep in two years. The increase in cattle can be extended indefinitely; but it takes time to collect a good herd of dairy cows. The increased production will mainly be in the West. The old dairy regions will slowly, if at all, increase their products. The great scourge of abortion, which we have escaped, is very prevalent there.

Many farms in the West are not suited to dairying. Unless naturally or artificially supplied with good water, no farm is suited to this business. Many farmers are not adapted to the business. They lack the requisite education, and worse, they lack the needed patience and perseverance—constant care night and morning. Three hundred and sixty-five days in the year is required of dairymen. The work is not so hard as grain raising, but much more confining. The business must be made a permanent one if it is to be successful. Expectation of a fortune in a few years will always be disappointed. Large numbers are thinking of the cow rather than of the plow, as in the past. The best cows must be selected, and the best of care given them. Milk for the pail must come from the food in the mouth of the cow. The business must be stuck to, well understood, and carried on with energy. It will give larger profits than other branches of agriculture. The success of dairying in the Northwest must depend largely on the cheese and butter-makers. These must study their business, and strive to excel in the quality of the goods they produce.

In the necessary absence of President Taylor, of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, who was to have delivered an address, Professor M. Miles, of the Michigan Agricultural College, was introduced, and gave an address, pointing out the need of a system in efforts to improve our agriculture, urging rather a diversity of crops than any one specialty; the adaptation of the system to the circumstances, and the necessity for adapting scientific teaching in agriculture directly to profit. The address presented many valuable points, but a brief abstract would give no good idea of it.

President Hazen, of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, gave a report from the meeting of the American Dairymen's Association, at Utica, N. Y., last week.

After some rambling discussion, the Convention adjourned until morning.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications—Reports from Various Points.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21. — Probabilities—For New England, winds shifting to northerly and westerly, with falling temperature, rising barometer, and clearing weather, accompanied by occasionally light snow. For the South Atlantic and Middle States, rising barometer, fresh to brisk to northerly winds and clear and clearing weather, with falling temperature over the latter, and possibly areas of light snow over the northern portion. For the Gulf States, falling barometer, somewhat higher temperature, southeasterly and southerly winds, and increasing cloudiness, with possibly threatening weather. From Tennessee northward over the Ohio and the southern portion of Michigan and Wisconsin, winds shifting to southerly and easterly, rising temperature, cloudy weather, and, possibly, light rain. For the northern portions of Michigan and Wisconsin, easterly to northerly winds, cloudy weather, and snow. For the Northwest, winds shifting to northerly and westerly, with rising barometer, falling temperature, and clearing, but partly cloudy weather.

A portion of the afternoon telegraph reports from Minnesota and Dakota is missing.

Susan B. Anthony.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—The case of Susan B. Anthony, charged with illegal voting, came up in the United States District Court to-day, on motion to discharge the writ of *habeas corpus* and discharge the prisoner from custody. Selden, counsel for the prisoner, made a lengthy argument in support of the motion. Judge Hall denied the application, saying that he did not deem it to be his duty to decide the question as to the right of women to vote, thus giving the prisoner the opportunity which he understood she desired of carrying the case up to the Supreme Court of the United States, and then obtain a final decision.

WASHINGTON.

Further Details of the Credit Mobilier Investigation.

The House Finance Committee Not to Interfere with Boutwell and the Syndicate.

The Caldwell Scandal—Proceedings in Congress.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—The Credit Mobilier Committee No. 2 began the examination of E. H. Rollins, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad, to-day, and, except a small interval, this session lasted from 11 o'clock to 5. Two large black trunks were against the wall, and these were open and half filled with book and documents, and the tables and chairs were also filled with mammoth volumes, labelled "Stock Ledgers," "Rough Minutes," "Letters," &c. The witness seemed less familiar with the books than the Chairman of the Committee, but gave his testimony, such as it was, with good nature and frankness of manner. The purpose of the Committee was not well developed, but some interesting points were obtained. Much of the testimony related to various contracts for building the Union Pacific Railroad. The Hoxie contract seems to excite suspicion, as it was shown that, while the consideration of it was $12,500,000, that $2,000,000 in addition came out of the Company in some way not definable. A note for the $2,000,000 was given by the Credit Mobilier as collateral security, in the case brought against the Credit Mobilier in Pennsylvania. Hoxie's contract was settled in 1867. The suit was settled in two years afterwards. In 1869, the case of two years before was opened, and the $2,000,000 paid and charged to the account of the Union Pacific Railroad. Atkinson, of Boston, has the note, and Mr. Bollins could assign no reason why the note has not been recalled.

Another important point, elicited in the inquiry to-day, was the disappearance of $126,000 from the funds of the Union Pacific Railroad, in May, 1871, and nobody knew where it went. The only way it is accounted for is under the head of special legal expenses. The Directors, at their meeting May 8, considered the item, and appointed Thomas H. Scott, G. M. Dodge, and J. T. Wilson, the two latter of Iowa, as a Committee to audit the accounts. On the next day they reported in favor of the amendment, and a resolution directing Mr. Bollins, as agent of the Company, to pay the special legal expenses. Checks and drafts from the Treasurer for the sum were presented to Bollins, and he indorsed them. That was all he knew about it. Yet he was directed to pay the claim and was responsible.

Oakes Ames, although present at the meeting of the Directors, published subsequently that no explanation having been given for the large sums being thus disbursed, and thus far it is a mystery. Some of the questions of Mr. Hoar aimed to point to his belief that it was used in what was called the "lobby of Washington." It has been remarked that in March, 1871, two months before this item was paid, the famous ninth section of the Army bill was passed, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the road in money the amount due, and in spite arrears of interest it was paid. The testimony, to-day, also elicited the important fact that at a meeting of the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, last month, it was decided to issue bonds to the amount of $16,000,000, which were to be called "a sinking fund," and secured by mortgage on all grants and every species of property belonging to the Company. The bonds, however, are not yet issued. Bollins testified that the cost of the Union Pacific Railroad to the Company was eighty-eight millions and about six hundred thousand dollars.

M'Comb and Durant were present during most of the examination. Before the session closed, Oakes Ames, being present, was questioned in regard to the $126,000 special fees of which he knew nothing, and also as to whether he knew anything of the $10,000 which Durant had furnished to elect Mr. Harlan. He was also ignorant of that. As to whether he had assisted, with money in any election, he frankly said he had, and being questioned further, he said that Secretary Boutwell and Senator Morton had telegraphed to Boston that money was needed in Indiana to carry the October election. He said he had contributed $2,000, and his brother Oliver the same amount.

"Why did you send it to Indiana?" asked Mr. Slocum.

"I placed it where I thought it would do the most good," he answered with a laugh, using the language employed in his letter to M'Comb. This set the Committee in a roar, and they at once adjourned.

Oakes Ames has referred to his long-lost memoranda. He can only retain it for a day or two. There will be need of further explanation from all the Congressional gentlemen who dabbled in Credit Mobilier stock, and with the recovery of his memory the consciousness has come to him that he is possessed of vouchers, memorandums, and such like documentary evidence, which by the unanswerably unfold, but can substantiate it, too, to the confusion of many honorable Congressmen who are now happy in the conviction that they stand all right upon the record, and before the country. So it may be stated that the recovery of Oakes Ames' memory is secondary in importance to the discovery of his memoranda. In the light of the examination of Senator Patterson to-day, the remark of a member of the Investigating Committee has some significance. He said that this Credit Mobilier business has been nearly scratched out, and that with its complete unearthing would come startling developments. Ames felt himself placed in this position. He stood before the country as a man who had entered Congress merely to corrupt his colleagues in his own interests. With the evidence of the Congressmen who had been bribed, given as heretofore published, he is regarded by his business associates in the Union Pacific Railroad as a man who had pocketed an immense corruption fund, which had been furnished to better the interests of the corporation. Feelings wrought on all sides, Ames is determined to show that he dealt honestly by the Credit Mobilier in distributing the stock where it would do the most good. The first effect of the restoration of Oakes Ames' memory told with sad effect on Senator Patterson. To-day, he came before the Committee in the lofty manner becoming a Senator who has been charged with questionable transactions, but went away with a subdued air, that marked a melancholy contrast. In an indifferent way, he, the New Hampshire Senator, observed to the Committee, by way of introduction, that he had casually heard that Ames had memoranda, which confirmed the latter's recollections as to the former's being furnished with Credit Mobilier stock. He simply wished to state that he had supposed all along that Ames had invested his (Patterson's) money in Union Pacific stock and bonds, and had sold them for him and paid over the profits. To fortify this statement, Patterson produced a letter written to him by Ames during the late Senatorial contest in New Hampshire. E. H. Rollins had assisted Patterson in that contest for winning Credit Mobilier stock, and this letter was written by Ames to show that the books of the Company did not credit him with such ownership. This statement seemed to set Patterson all right before the Committee, as it had previously done in New Hampshire, but Ames had a word to say at this point. The latter, while Patterson was making his statement, had been bending over the table with his hands up to his face, intently studying a half sheet of paper, which was before him. This proved to be, subsequently, a very important document. When he commenced to reply to Patterson, there was a dramatic silence in the room. He proceeded to give a corrected account of his transactions with Patterson. He had invested $2,000 for him in Credit Mobilier in January, 1868. On the 14th of February he paid him $2,250 in cash, which were the proceeds of the sale of the first-bond dividend, to wit, $3,000 in Union Pacific first mortgage bonds, minus $165 retained for interest; also, 20 shares of Union Pacific stock. On June 19, 1868, he paid him $1,800 as a 60 per cent dividend. Some time in 1871 he settled the transaction, and gave him about 30 shares of Union Pacific stock. He supposed that Patterson knew he was buying Credit Mobilier stock. He talked of nothing else with him. Ames explained his letter by saying that it was literally true, although intended to give a wrong impression. His good nature led him to write at Patterson's importunity, to help him out of his electioneering troubles.

Patterson again got up and said his denial; that he knew Ames had invested his $8,000 in Credit Mobilier stock, when Niblack asked him if he had not borrowed the money from ex-Mayor Emery, of this city, and explained to him the profitable character of the investment. This also Patterson denied. When the Committee learned that Ames had all the certificates with him which he set aside for members of Congress, they wanted to go on with his final examination, but he asked for delay, saying that he understood that other gentlemen wished to modify their statements, and that he had rather wait until they had done so.

If Ames remains in his present mood, and makes as effective use of his memoranda as he did in this particular case, the bottom of this transaction will yet be reached.

Jas. Brooks essayed another explanation before the Committee of his Credit Mobilier condition. It was generally remarked that if he had made such a statement in the first instance, instead of indulging in a virulent, intemperate speech, denunciatory of M'Comb, he would stand much better before the country than he now does. As it is, it is considered that his defence to-day has benefited his case materially.

THE CALDWELL SCANDAL.

Senator Caldwell commenced his defence to-day before the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Henry Foote, C. B. Brace, J. G. Reasor, George Smith, and Thomas R. Fenton were examined, and testified that Caldwell was invited to become a candidate for the Senate by 140 citizens of Leavenworth, and that they did not know of any money being paid to members of the Legislature for their votes. No important fact proved by the prosecution was refuted. C. H. Stillwell and T. C. Manning, newly arrived witnesses, were called for the prosecution. Stillwell confirmed the testimony of Colonel Anthony in regard to Anderson's declaration that Caldwell was to pay the $3,500 note, and that this money was in payment for services rendered at the Senatorial election.

Manning was a member of the Legislature, and admitted that he made the arrangement sworn to by Kearney, that Caldwell should furnish to Manning $3,000 as a loan as an inducement for his vote. The Committee adjourned till Saturday to give time for the arrival of additional witnesses from Kansas.

SAN DOMINGO.

It is proposed to introduce a resolution in the Senate at an early day, calling on the President for information in relation to the proposed purchase of San Domingo, and whether such purchase is made with the advice or at the suggestion of the Executive branch of the Government.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH BILL

will come up to-morrow in the Senate, as the regular order after the "Ten Sloop" bill is disposed of. It will be subjected to a terrific raking fire from Senators Conkling, Carpenter, Edmunds, Trumbull, and Thurman, who have all been examining the question, and have prepared speeches against the scheme.

THE OREGON INDIAN WAR.

There is considerable apprehension felt by army officers, and others acquainted with the habits and disposition of the Pacific Coast Indians, that the portion of them near the Modoc Reservation will be encouraged by the advantage which Captain Jack has obtained over the United States forces, to make a war on the whites on their own account. In that event, there is no doubt that our officers on the Pacific Coast would combine their forces with those which will be called out by the Governors of California and Oregon, and make a war of complete extermination. Army officers are already hinting at this end. The petitions of the Peace Commissioners for mild treatment are not meeting with great favor. General Canby, who is in command with full military authority, residing in the Sandwich Islands, is fully entrusted with power to prevent further outbreaks, and will be ably sustained by the military authorities here and the civil authorities in his section of the country.

THE ADMINISTRATION ORGAN ON THE NATIONAL

MORE LOUISIANA VISITORS.

Pinchback and Colonel McMillen, Senator-elect from Louisiana by the Warmoth party, arrived here to-day, and other prominent partizans of both organizations are expected in a day or two. Pinchback announces his purpose to keep his own counsel, and so do less talking, but both he and his companion announce their purpose of remaining here until the Louisiana question is ended.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

Messrs. Perry and Ashton, the Government attorneys in the Mobilier matter, have held two consultations as to their duties under their appointment, and seem to have no idea of what they will do,—whether they will begin suit against the Union Pacific Railroad for the recovery of the balance of the semi-annual interest due the Government or whether the Secretary of the Treasury will take possession of the road on behalf of the Government. Something of a definite nature will be done as soon as the present inquiry is ended.

BOUTWELL'S LAST MOVE.

The Ways and Means Committee, to-day, practically acceded to the course recommended by Secretary Boutwell in regard to the new Syndicate. There is a good deal of indignation expressed on the part of members, who criticize the Committee very severely for having led the country to believe by their long investigations that they were opposed to Mr. Boutwell's theories. The action of the Committee heretofore has been such that it was thought they were disposed to resist the forcing of the additional bonds, instead of which, by their resolution, the assure the Secretary that they will not, at the present session, make any attempt to interfere with any thing he may do. Members say it would have been more pr oper for the Committee to have passed a resolution squarely indorsing the Secretary then to ha ve taken the course they did.

CURRENCY BILL.

The House Banking and Currency Committee to-day authorized Mr. Merriam to report his bill for the repeal of the usury section of the National Currency act. The bill also allows National Banks to receive or pay interest at the rate allowed by the State in which the bank is located, and provides that it shall be lawful to contract to pay and receive interest at any rate, if the contract is in writing; otherwise not.

FINANCES.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The *Times*, whose close relations with the Administration give its Treasury news an official air, says it has information from Washington that Secretary Boutwell will not be disturbed by Congress in his present desecretion over the forty-four millions of greenbacks held in reserve for Treasury emergencies, nor be opposed in the renewal of the "Syndicate."

It says also that Sherman's bill for conditional specie payments next January has not the slightest chance of passing Congress, and his resolution concerning the use of any part of the forty-four millions of greenbacks has gone on the calendar of the Senate, to remain there for the balance of the session. "Some of our neighbors," continues the *Times*, "in their virtuous indignation at the action of the Administration in October in avoiding the threatened money panic by the use of a discretionary power over the forty-four millions of greenbacks, are kind enough to apologize for Mr. Boutwell, because of his absence at the time from Washington. This is wholly gratuitous. The truth is, the relief then afforded was the act of President Grant himself."

[To the Associated Press.]

THE VALUE OF A POUND STERLING.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Senate Finance Committee have decided to report a bill fixing $4.85 65-100 as the value at which a pound sterling shall be received by the officers of the United States Government.

THE SYNDICATE.

In the Committee of Ways and Means, to-day, Ellis H. Roberts offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to inform the Secretary of the Treasury that this Committee does not propose to report any new legislation with reference to the negotiation of the bonds of the United States.

Mr. Beck offered the following as a substitute:

WHEREAS, The Secretary of the Treasury has laid before the Committee of Ways and Means what he had done in refunding the bonds of the United States, and advised said Committee that he would proceed to refund the remaining $200,000,000 authorized to be refunded at 5 per cent, upon the same terms as he did the last $136,000,000 of the $200,000,000 heretofore refunded, unless some action was taken expressing disapprobation of that course, and the Committee having heard the proof pro and con., and having no authority to express any opinion, except through the House, by which it was appointed, deems it to be its duty to lay all the facts and proofs heard or taken by them before the House; therefore,

Resolved, That it is inexpedient for the Secretary of the Treasury to refund the bonds of the Government under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1870, upon the terms and through the agencies and machinery employed by him in the exchange of the last $136,000,000 of the $200,000,000 heretofore refunded under said act;

First, because the present is not a favorable time, owing to the condition of the money-markets, for the United States to seek to force $200,000,000 of its bonds upon the market.

Second, because, by the terms made with the last Syndicate, and again proposed, the Secretary undertakes to put it out of the power of the United States, or any subsequent Secretary, to use the money subscribed for the United States bonds for three months, for which course there is no authority of law, and because it is an indirect mode of paying a commission to the Syndicate, not authorized by law, and in excess of the provisions of the act of July 4, 1870.

The substitute was voted for by Beck and Kerr. Mr. Brooks was absent. The opponents were the remainder of the Committee. The substitute was, therefore, rejected.

Mr. Kerr offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That it is the judgment of this Committee that it has no legal or legislative authority to express, in its official capacity, any opinion or advice to any officer or Department of the Government of the United States, except through the House of Representatives.

The substitute was also voted down by a party vote, and Roberts' resolution was then adopted, Beck and Kerr voting in the negative.

COTTON TAX.

The Committee on Ways and Means had before them, to-day, the subject of refunding the cotton tax.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate, to-day, confirmed the following nominations: James G. Service, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Montana; Edmund Jacobs, Consul at Montevideo; Andrew J. Simmons, Indian Agent, Milk River Agency, Montana Territory; R. A. Wilbur, Agent for the Papago Indians, Arizona; Samuel B. Bushnell, Indian Agent for the Mescalero Apache Agency, New Mexico; Levi H. Dudley, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, New Mexico; and William G. Dills, Register of the Land Office, Ironton, Missouri.

SPURIOUS CHAMPAGNES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Dealers in native wines here were greatly relieved on Saturday, upon the announcement that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had made a final decision exempting from tax imitation wines of home manufacture.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

THE WILSON COMMITTEE.

ROLLINS' TESTIMONY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Mr. Wilson's Credit Mobilier Committee examined E. H. Rollins, of New Hampshire. He stated that prior to being Secretary of the Union Pacific Road he was employed by a company in Washington for securing a subsidy of bonds and attending to the adjustment of accounts with the Quartermaster's Department. It was shown by Rollins, from the books of the company, that the first contract for the construction of the road was made with M. B. Hoxie. This contract was assigned to the Credit Mobilier. The Boomer contract did not appear in the books. The Oakes Ames contract was accepted by the Credit Mobilier and assigned to the Trustees. The Davis contract was accepted in November, 1868. The witness was never connected in any way with the Credit Mobilier.

The committee took a recess.

After recess the examination of Rollins was resumed. The witness stated that the whole cost of the road was $88,589,697. There were $126,000 paid for legal expenses. No statement was made as to when and to whom payment was made; did not think any part of the money was paid to influence legislation. The witness said that in the transfer of the Union Pacific stock from New York to Boston, 254 bonds of the Company were lost, and all efforts to recover them were fruitless.

OAKES AMES

was called, and testified that he knew only by report of Durant having paid Senator Harlan $10,000. He had previous to Durant's testimony loaned through newspaper correspondence of money having been paid. General Boynton for one having published it

THE $20,000 SUIT.

Third Day of the Case of Tucker vs. The Relief Society.

More Evidence Introduced for the Defence.

Bishop Whitehouse and Laird Collier on the Stand.

List of Articles Obtained from Various Sources by Mrs. Tucker.

End of the Trial Probably To-Day.

The case of Mrs. Tucker vs. The Relief Society was resumed yesterday morning before Judge Tree, and the presentation of testimony for the defendants was resumed.

TESTIMONY OF BISHOP WHITEHOUSE.

The first witness called was Bishop Whitehouse, who testified that he had met Mrs. Tucker three times. After the fire he gave her some clothes—on the 1st of December. These were two or three warm cotton shirts, some soiled neckties, and a black jacket with braid on it. These were given at the Cathedral school-room, where the things were deposited. She called at his house the second time, and spoke in regard to assistance in her great troubles. It was cold, and she was ill-clad. He asked why she did not apply to the Relief, that they had not much left at the church, but that she was welcome to what they had, and mentioned the jacket. He took her to the church, and told her to take what was useful. She took the shirts, since her son was suffering from hemorrhage. She said that she had applied to the Relief Committee and been treated with rudeness. There was so much delay, partiality, etc., in their action that she could not endure it.

TESTIMONY OF LAIRD COLLIER.

The Rev. R. L. Collier testified that he had been concerned in giving relief after the fire. He was on the Special Relief Committee, headquarters at Church of Messiah, and afterwards at Standard Hall. He had met Mrs. Tucker once, certainly, when she applied for relief. He identified three orders for dry goods, furniture, and a cooking-stove, all dated Nov. 29. He believed that Mrs. Tucker presented a letter from Dr. Powers, and that the order for relief was given at once. He knew of no delay in this case, and had no knowledge of the rejection of any of her applications.

Cross-examination: In the case of one of the orders some of the things were not on hand, but the storekeeper gave others. This donation was a liberal one. Relief was issued sometimes on different occasions to the same person. The intention of the Special Relief Committee was to make those whom it helped self-sustaining. He did not remember that Mrs. Tucker had said she was refused relief on the ground that she had insurance. Not one order in a hundred was as well filled as hers. Applicants for relief were required to state whether they had had any before. Then there was an investigation to see what they had received and how they were off. He did not remember anything about Mrs. Tucker's application. If his Committee had known Mrs. Tucker had gotten from the Masonic Relief the articles she did he would not have granted her anything, nor would any member of the Committee, under the regulations.

TESTIMONY OF OFFICER BRENNAN.

Officer James Brennan testified that after the fire he was detailed for duty with the Relief Society, at the West Side Barracks. He was there to form applicants in line, and see they got waited on. He went to Mrs. Tucker's house for the goods. He was present when she talked with Lambert at the barracks, but he said nothing, and did nothing. He did not recollect the conversation. After the talk she went into Williams' room; he did not go with her. He went for the goods with the expressman at Mr. Druliner's request, to see he did not take any goods. He himself remained outside most of the time, and did not help carry the things out of the house. He saw Mrs. Tucker and some young ladies, but did not hear the former say she was under arrest. He saw a new stove in the hallway, but did not hear Mr. Druliner say to Mrs. Tucker she had better let him take the coal stove, and keep the one in use.

Cross-examination: He wore his uniform, and was simply under police orders, and not Druliner's. He asked him to go to Mrs. Tucker's, since it was thought the expressman was not to be trusted. He was away three-quarters of an hour, simply to oblige Druliner. He did not go in the kitchen at the house.

TESTIMONY OF MR. DRULINER.

Mr. Druliner testified that, after the fire, he was in the employ of the Relief and Aid Society, as Visitor, from Nov. 27 to March. He saw Mrs. Tucker at the barracks, before going for the goods. He had seen her once before in the barracks, in Mr. Williams' room. He introduced her to Mr. Lambert, and told her the Society thought she had got too much, and should return some. She denied any Masonic relief, and called God to witness she had not. Then she went and brought Mr. Duval, who told her she had Masonic relief, and she had better return goods to the Relief Society, which she agreed to. They talked twenty minutes before Duval came. The witness merely introduced Mr. Lambert, and said he was the attorney to investigate the matter. She asked if she should consider herself under arrest, and both said no. They told her if she did not give up the goods they would replevin them. He was present when Lambert drew up the orders. Lambert explained their meaning, and she said she would sign the one for the goods at her own house. She went to Mr. Williams' room to ask his advice, and returned alone and said she would sign the paper. The witness said it was late, and they must get the things at once, so he took Mrs. Tucker up there. One of the young ladies opened the door, and they went into the basement, where Mrs. Tucker pointed out several articles. There were four mattresses and other things up stairs; Miss [illegible] handed him the skirt, which [illegible] down in the basement. He did not know she was wearing it, and did not see her take it off. He took only the things Mrs. Tucker pointed out to him. She signed the paper in the kitchen, after the list of goods had been made out. The stove he took was in use in the kitchen. There was another cook stove in the hall, a new one, and a heating stove up stairs. Mrs. Tucker wanted him to take the stove in use, since her brother-in-law gave her the other. The witness would have preferred to have taken the cold one, which was not up. He heard one of the girls say that she would not let anything be taken from the house. Then Mrs. Tucker said she would have to go to jail. That the witness denied, and stated to her there was no such intention, but only to get back a surplus. Mrs. Tucker went back to the barracks with him in his buggy. Mrs. Tucker was excited, but not unpleasant in her manners. He had never been at the house before, and knew nothing of the condition of the family. The son was in the basement. Mrs. Tucker said nothing at the barracks about her family. After returning to the barracks he handed her the order for the Norwood goods, and told her to sign it if she chose. She went into Mr. Williams' private office, and the latter advised her to sign it. Mr. Harvey told her she had things enough to furnish a house as large as the Sherman House. Then she signed it. He went again to Mrs. Tucker's with Mr. Lambert, to see whether there was anything more in the house belonging to the Society. They went down in the basement and told her they had come to look over the house. She finally consented, but asked them to wait till some friends came. Mrs. Tucker told her story to them, and finally said she would prefer to have the house investigated. The witness did not go over the house, but took away three shawls. He heard nothing about the name of Lowry. He had heard Blakeman's testimony in regard to certain alleged conversations of his on the Tucker matter, and was unable to remember that anything of the kind had happened. He had never told any one that he threatened Mrs. Tucker. The conversation, when Lambert and Page were present, was on a totally different matter from that stated by Blakeman. He denied Blakeman's statement relative to Mrs. Lyons. He knew she would be a witness, but did not give her relief to induce her to swear. The witness stated why relief was given to Mrs. L.

TESTIMONY OF N. S. BOUTON.

After a brief recess the Court reassembled and Mr. N. S. Bouton testified that he had charge of the A. T. Stewart fund, for widows and single women dependent on themselves. He knew Mrs. Tucker, and had given her $100, for which she gave a receipt. She presented to him letters from Messrs. Claflin, of New York, and Farwell, of Chicago. She applied Nov. 27 for relief. She said she was burned out, had four children, and a sick son, and had hired a house on Leavitt street at $40 a month. She had a stove and some bedding. She wanted writing or other work, and referred to Dr. Powers and Geo. Campbell, her brother-in-law. She said she had received a stove and very little bedding. His impression was the former came from the Relief Society. The money was paid Dec. 9. She then said she had not received anything.

DRULINER CROSS-EXAMINED.

Mr. Druliner was then cross-examined, and said he began the investigations into the Tucker case about ten days before the goods were restored, he having heard a conversation which made him suspect that something was wrong. Mrs. Tucker was not asked to sign the paper at the barracks, since it was not known what articles were to be taken. The paper served as his release. He told her she was not obliged to give up the goods unless she chose to, and did not tell her she was under arrest. He supposed she so understood him then. Mrs. Tucker asked him to be taken back to the barracks. He heard her protest against signing the last papers, but did not remember in what words. He did not hear her say the paper was a lie, and call on God to bear witness she signed it to escape going to jail. He came in just after she had signed the paper, and they were all talking. She did not refuse to sign the paper at first, but went off to consult Mr. Williams. Mrs. Lyons was helped in January, after the suit began. He found her at Mrs. Morse's, where he had gone in search of evidence, and sent her to Mr. Rockwell. He did not remember her calling on him at the barracks. Mrs. Morse told him Mrs. Lyons knew about the case. He did not think he had talked with Mr. Page about what was done at Mrs. Tucker's house, or that Harvey had told him he would back him up. Nor had he talked with Page or Blakeman in regard to Mrs. Lyons. He had never told any one he intended to make some money out of the case, and would be on the side which paid best. He did not tell John Graham he would not appear unless paid for it. He had met Drs. Savage and Loverin, who were investigating the Relief Society, and told them if there was any fraud in the Tucker case it should be looked into. He told Dr. Savage about the Tucker case, but not that she had been charged with goods she did not get, that she was scared into signing a paper and threatened with choking. He knew Bailiff Reed, but did not remember talking of the Tucker case, and of seeing him. He took Brennan simply because the others were busy, and some one was needed to look after the expressman. He did not intend to distress the family, but simply took what Mrs. Tucker offered him. How many bedsteads were left he did not know. Mr. Reed also had a suit against the Relief Society for a stove.

Re-Direct: Mr. Smith asked if Messrs. Blakemen & Page had proposed to him to throw the suit and get a share of the sum given.

Objected to.

Mr. Smith said these two men had been running back and forth on that business between the witness and King, and had tried to make an appointment.

WHAT MRS. TUCKER GOT.

The list of articles issued to Mrs. Tucker by the various societies was then presented, including fifteen yards of muslin, thirty of alpaca, thirty-eight of delaine, three quilts, three pair blankets, three mattresses, four flannel skirts, four gray shawls, one pair ladies' shoes, No. 4; one pair ladies' boots, No. 7; one suit clothes, fifteen yards gray flannel, ten yards white flannel, twelve yards Canton flannel, forty-four yards bleached cotton, twelve pair ladies' hose, two bed-spreads, one kitchen table, four chairs, ten yards calico, ten yards Canton flannel, three pair shoes, two coats, one No. 7 cooking stove and utensils, two vests, two pair boots, two overcoats, four pair drawers, four pair socks, two handkerchiefs, two shirts and towels, three mattresses, six blankets, two comforts, one wash-tub, one ton hard coal, two bed-spreads and mattresses, one table, six chairs, one washstand, two pair pillows, one heating stove, $4 worth of crockery, a barrel of flour, two and a half bushels of potatoes, one pound of tea and two of coffee, six of sugar, five of cheese, four of butter, twelve of ham, peck of onions, two quarts of beans, six pounds of codfish, and three of soap; one washtub and board, one pail, two pair blankets, twenty-four yards of cotton, six knives and forks, six tea and three table spoons, and $100 in money.

TESTIMONY OF MR. HARVEY.

Mr. Harvey testified that he had been on the Shelter Committee of the Relief and Aid Society after the fire. About 8,000 families were furnished with homes, representing about 40,000 people. He had seen Mrs. Tucker in Mr. Williams' private office, and was introduced to her, and they talked for a while. She said they wanted her to sign a paper for some things at Norwood, but she had nothing there. The witness replied they believed she had; if not, it would do no harm to sign it. Prior to that time, he knew that her case was under investigation. One day a list was shown him. He showed it to Mr. Dexter, who said if she had had all those things to try to get them back voluntarily, and, if not, to replevin them. Then the witness told Mr. Lambert of Mr. Dexter's instructions, and that was all he knew of the case. He had heard Mr. Kinney's testimony. All he remembered was, that he saw him and Clark Geib talking to Mr. Avery, but he did not remember anything that was said, nor did he remember discussing the Tucker matter with them, nor laughing and exulting over it.

Mr. Smith stated that Mr. Kinney wanted to explain that point, fearful that he had made a false impression when he testified.

Cross-examination: He was still on the Executive Committee of the Society. He and Mr. Avery constituted the Shelter Committee, and bought lumber for the erection of houses. Both he and Mr. Avery were lumber dealers. They had given orders on their own yards, though not many on Mr. Avery's. It was for a time very difficult to get lumber, and dealers could not supply all that was wanted. He himself had sold fifty or sixty thousand dollars worth of lumber to the Society, which had used in all about thirty-three million feet, at times over a million feet a day. The witness sold lumber for a time below the market price, and furnished it himself since it could not be obtained in sufficient quantity elsewhere.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. TALBOTT.

Mrs. Talbott was then sworn for the prosecution. She testified that she lived at No. 628 West Adams. She knew Mrs. Tucker and saw her at the barracks the day the goods were given up. She saw Mrs. Tucker sign the Norwood paper, and handed her the pen, and she called on her God to witness she was signing a lie, and called on the witness to remember it. She said but for her children she would not do it, but she did not want to go to jail. Mrs. Tucker was very much agitated, and protested she had nothing at Norwood. She said that never since Christ was crucified had there been such persecution. Mrs. Tucker said her son was sick, and her children would suffer if she went to jail. She left the impression that the family would be destitute if the things were taken away. She could not say who was present when Mrs. Tucker said all these things, or that any of the defendants were present.

Mr. Smith said he was not able to tell just then whether they wanted to call any more witnesses, and would be glad of a little delay.

The Court adjourned till 10 this morning.

[Continued on the Eighth Page.]

MR. WHEELER'S ISSUANCE OF TAX-DEEDS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The article in THE TRIBUNE of last Sunday, headed "Generous Wheeler," is well calculated to injure the reputation of a very worthy citizen who, for the last twelve years, has discharged the arduous and responsible duties of County Clerk, and one whose ability, honesty, and integrity have never been questioned by any one up to this time; and it is well-known that he discharged the duties of that office for the last three County Clerks, at the low salary of a common clerk, and that, too, in a manner that gave entire satisfaction to all with whom he did business. I cannot believe that you would intentionally do injustice to the most honest and upright man that has ever discharged the duties of the office that he has just vacated, and I trust that Mr. Pollak, his successor, may prove himself the right man in the place of his very worthy predecessor, than whom a better man is hard to find.

Now, with regard to the issuing of tax-deeds, it is plain that the writer of the article in question is either [illegible] ignorant of the facts in the case, or wilfully intended to injure Mr. Wheeler, as the statements made by him are [illegible] not true, and not consistent with the statements made in the article itself. The writer admits that, since July 1, the law gives authority to the County Clerk to issue all tax-deeds, whether for city or State and County taxes, and then goes on to blame him for doing that which the law clearly points out as his duty, and makes the bold statement that he has issued two or three thousand tax-deeds to people's property, and intimates that he did so contrary to law, and without consulting with the city authorities, in regard to the issuing the deeds. Now, the fact is, that the whole number of deeds issued by Mr. Wheeler will not exceed one hundred and twenty-five, and not three thousand as stated in the article. I trust that the public press will not be made the medium through which private parties will be allowed to vent their spleen and injure the reputation of a worthy citizen, with impunity. I cannot believe that THE TRIBUNE would lend its aid for such a purpose, and, therefore, ask it to publish the statements which I know to be true, in justice to Mr. Wheeler.

Now, as to consulting with the city authorities, let us see what that amounts to. The fire of October 9, 1871, wiped out every vestige of the public records of the City of Chicago, except the books of the City Assessor, which were in the old vaults in the old Court House, and left the city without any record of tax-sales. This shows the bad management of the city officers in this regard. With the county authorities it is different. The tax-records are kept by them in duplicate, and a copy of them is kept in the State Auditor's office at Springfield, from which a copy can be obtained at short notice. In this way the County Clerk was enabled to replace all the records of tax-sales which had been destroyed by the fire. The city authorities knew this fact; so also did Mr. Tuley, the Corporation Counsel, and he decided that the City of Chicago could not issue tax-deeds, because they had no records of tax-sales on which they could be recorded when issued; and Mr. Burley, the City Comptroller, chimed in, and *ordered* that no tax-deeds should be issued by the City of Chicago for the reason above given. The State Legislature saw the difficulty, and changed the law so as to apply at least a partial remedy for the evil, and do justice to those who had invested their money, and come to the rescue of the State and county, as well as the City of Chicago, in furnishing money with which to carry on the machinery of city, county, and State Government; and did not seem to have so much sympathy as the writer of the article in question with those who neglect or refuse to contribute their fair share of taxation. Such men are not entitled to the sympathy that they receive at our hands; they are truly the real sharks of society, who seek to receive all the benefits of Government, without contributing their fair share of the public burden of taxation.

The writer intimates that some of the lots on which deeds were issued might have been redeemed, and therefore none should have been issued at all. The fact is, that no tax-deed was issued by Mr. Wheeler until more than six months after the time of redemption had expired; and he required the applicant, in all cases, to file an affidavit that the lot on which the deed was asked for had not been redeemed, and that the law had been fully complied with; and it is a remarkable fact that, up to this time, no instance has occurred where it has been found that a lot has been redeemed on which a tax-deed had been issued by Mr. Wheeler. The new Revenue law nowhere requires the County Clerk to confer with the city authorities in the plain duty pointed out to him under the law; and, in view of the fact that the city had no record of tax-sales, it is plain that it would be useless in him to do so. The fact that W. J. Onahan had issued duplicate tax-certificates is not a good reason for withholding a tax-deed from the holder of a genuine tax-certificate, who had complied with the *law*.

Hoping that you will do justice to Mr. Wheeler and his friends by giving the foregoing a place in your valuable paper, I remain, yours truly, in the cause of common honesty,

CHICAGO, Jan. 20, 1873. JOHN WILSON.

THE FIELD AND STABLE.

Holstein Cattle, or the Cattle of the Alluvial Districts of the Duchy of Holstein.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MANHATTAN, Kan., Jan. 17, 1873.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

We cannot speak of "Holstein cattle" as a distinct breed; on the contrary, the cattle of the Duchy of Holstein may be divided into at least eight different kinds or varieties, neither of which can be considered, at the present time, as a definite and distinct breed, for all these varieties have been mixed more or less. Four of them have their original home on the alluvial soil near the sea-coast, and four on the sandy soil in the interior and eastern parts of the Duchy of Holstein, in the Duchy of Sleswig, and in the Danish Province of Jutland. The former are the cattle of Eiderstedt, of Dithmarschen, of Breitenburg, and of the Wilstermarsch. The latter four varieties are also named after those places in which they have yet more or less preserved their original characteristics, and are known as the cattle of Angeln, of Tondern, of Hadersleben, and of Jutland. But, as these latter are inferior animals, and probably never will be imported into this country, they are of much less interest to us than those raised on the alluvial portions of the Duchy of Holstein. Hence, I will confine myself to a brief description of the four first-named varieties; for these we must consider as being of special interest for two reasons. At first, the name "Holstein cattle" is sometimes, though very erroneously, given, in this country, to the large black-and-white Lowland cattle of Holland, Ostfriesland, and Oldenburg; and, second, a "Holstein Cattle Breeders' Association," somewhere in Massachusetts, pretends to import cattle from the Duchy of Holstein, and is publishing a Holstein Cattle Hand-Book.

I. THE CATTLE OF EIDERSTEDT,

are found on both sides of the mouth of the River Eider. Fuerstenberg and Rohde, in their excellent work on European cattle, describe these cattle as follows: "The cattle existing at present at the mouth of the River Eider are claimed to be products of repeated crossings of the native animals with Shorthorns. The head is somewhat different from that of the Lowland breed; it is shorter, and broader in the forehead; the horns, however, have the form and direction or those of the Lowland animals; the neck is of medium length, broad below, and provided with a moderately large dewlap; the breast is broad and strong; the shoulders are fleshy; the ribs are well arched, but the body is somewhat shorter than that of the Lowland cattle of Holland; the hind quarters are broad and fleshy. The color is generally black spotted. The calves are well raised, and receive during the first two weeks the sweet milk of their dams, but, after that, have to subsist on skimmed and warmed milk (diluted with warm water). At an age of one or two months, the same are turned out to pasture. The steers are fattened in the pasture when three or four years old, according to their development, and obtain a net weight of 800 to 1,000 pounds of beef, and 150 to 200 pounds of tallow. A great many steers are imported every year from the sandy uplands, especially from Tondern and Jutland.

II. THE CATTLE OF DITHMARSCHEN.

That part of the Duchy of Holstein which extends along the coast from Eiderstedt southward to the mouth of the River Elbe is known by the name of Dithmarschen. According to Fuerstenberg and Rohde, the cattle of Dithmarschen have a black spotted or dark brown spotted color, are somewhat smaller than the cattle of Eiderstedt, and give about one-third of milk less than the latter. Their tendency to fatten, however, is just as good, and animals that have a live weight of 2,000 pounds when well fattened are not rare. The calves, also, are all raised without regard to sex, for breeding for the shambles is at the present day almost the sole object of the farmer in the western part of Holstein.

III. THE CATTLE OF BREITENBURG AND OF THE WILSTERMARSCH.

These two varieties of cattle are nearly related, and their differences are but very slight, and they can, therefore, be described together. Both are at home in one and the same district (or, as we would say, county), called Steinburg. The Western part of this district is known as the Wilstermarsch, and the eastern part is the Crempermarsh, which contains the city of Breitenburg. The former joins Dithmarschen toward the north, and the latter joins the sandy uplands. The cattle of the Wilstermarsch are the larger and more valuable ones; the animals exhibit, more or less, the fine and good forms of the Lowland breed, have a long and narrow head, with fine horns, a middling long neck, growing broad toward the body, a wide breast and fleshy shoulders, a well-rounded and deep body, strong but rather short legs, broad and fleshy hind-quarters, and a good milk-mirror. The color is brown spotted, and the skin fine and soft. Female animals are able to reach a live weight of 1,200 pounds and over, and three or four year old heifers, that have been well fattened in the [illegible] that alluvial country, reach frequently a net weight of [illegible] pounds of beef and 120 of tallow. The cattle of Wilster[illegible] are considered the best dairy cattle of the western part of Holstein, and possess, at the same time, as much tendency to fatten as is probably consistent with good milking qualities.

The cattle of Breitenburg are nearly as large, and are good milkers too, but have not the graceful and fleshy forms; the head is somewhat shorter and heavier; the horns are thicker; the neck is longer, broader toward the body, and not as tapering toward the head; the breast is well developed; the body rather long, but well rounded; the hind quarters comparatively light, and not as broad and fleshy as that of the cattle of the Wilstermarsch. The position of feet and legs is faultless, and the whole animal has strong bones and powerful muscles; hence may be looked upon as a connecting link between the much more feminine-looking dairy cattle of the Lowlands and the more vigorous and bony cattle of the hilly and mountainous countries of Middle Europe. Among all the cattle in the Duchy of Holstein, those of the Wilstermarsch have the most similarity with the Shorthorns, as well in regard to external forms as to the color of the horns and of the muzzle. The Breitenburger cattle have generally black muzzles.

To all those readers of "The Field and Stable" who are acquainted with the large black-and-white cattle of the Lowlands of Holland, Ostfriesland, and Oldenburg, the differences between the last-named cattle and the cattle of the alluvial districts of Holstein must at once become apparent. I will, therefore, only remark that a part of the descriptions given is a liberal translation from Fuerstenberg's and Rohde's recently published work on cattle, and that the other part is also in strict accordance with their statements. I will further remark that the highest yield of milk given by a Holstein cow, in one year, is, according to the same authority, not exceeding 3,000 quarts, while a Lowland cow of Holland has given 6,140 quarts in one year, notwithstanding that the latter was fed in the stable. If the same had been tested on the rich and luxuriant pastures of those Lowlands, the yield, undoubtedly, would have been still larger.

VETERINARIAN.

An English Louis Bonard.

A will case, having some points of resemblance to the recent interesting one following the death of Louis Bonard in New York, is now being heard in a London Court of Probate. Thomas Holme, a wholesale rag-merchant, recently died there, worth over $500,000. He left $50,000 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and $25,000 to thirteen other charitable institutions. His relatives, not getting anything, of course adjudged him insane, and are disputing his will on the ground of mental incapacity. For some reason or other, he hated his species with a cordial detestation. His landlady at Ramsgate gave some expressions of ill-will that he used to indulge in while she knew him. His designation for children was "Devil's cubs," and fat old ladies were his especial aversion. When a packet came into the harbor, he would wish that it might sink with all on board, and he even was generous enough in his misanthropy to announce that it would give him ineffable satisfaction to see Ramsgate and everything human it contained engulfed by some great convulsion of nature. His London landlady gave confirmatory testimony. He used to throw good meat to his dog "Bluff" rather than to give it to old and suffering women. Islington he wanted served as badly as Ramsgate, and considered himself ill-used because there were not more railroad smash-ups and omnibus disasters for his benefit. The last hostess considered herself so scandalized that she doubled her tenant's rent, but he never noticed the change, and went on as before till he died. A vein of kindness seemed to run through him, however, as is indicated by the final disposition of his property.

WANT TO WIND UP.

The Creditors of the National Insurance Company Trying to Get Their Pay.

They Ask the Appointment of a Receiver to Settle Its Affairs.

Charges of Dishonesty Preferred Against the Officers.

An insurance case, involving some important law points, together with serious reflections upon the conduct of parties to the suit, came up before Judge Williams, on the Chancery side of the Circuit Court, yesterday morning. A bill is filed by Isaac P. Coates against the Stock and Mutual Insurance Company, and the Chamber of Commerce and others against the National Insurance Company, praying the Court to appoint a Receiver to wind up the affairs of those defunct corporations. The plaintiffs were represented by W. C. Goudy and George A. Shufeldt, and the defendants by E. W. Evans, as counsel.

AFFIDAVITS.

From the affidavits of Isaac P. Coates, George H. Rozet, Charles L. Woodman, and W. C. Goudy, it appears that the Stock and Mutual Insurance Company was organized in 1865, with a capital stock of $500,000; that, in January, 1870, it ceased to exist as a corporation, merging its assets, and its business, and its outstanding policies into the National Insurance Company, which continued to do business until May, 1870, when it stopped issuing policies, and reinsured its risks in the State Insurance Company. The affiants named hold, in the Stock and Mutual and National Insurance Companies, policies of insurance, as yet unpaid, upon property destroyed by the fire of October 8 and 9, 1871, and it is for the purpose of collecting the amounts of these policies out of the remaining assets that they move for the appointment of a Receiver. In one or more of the affidavits it is set forth that, soon after the National discontinued issuing policies, and reinsured its risks in the State, Mr. J. N. Barker was appointed Secretary of the National and Trustee of its assets; that when proofs of loss were filed, and application was made for the payment of the policies out of the funds remaining in the hands of Barker, that gentleman agreed that the claims should be paid at once, and several times set days when he would pay them, but invariably put it off on some pretext or other, until the claimants became convinced that he did not intend to settle with them. One of them (Mr. Woodman) repeatedly went to the President of the National, Chauncy T. Bowen, who also gave assurance that the policies should be paid in full and at once, but he, too, failed to keep his promise, and finally refused altogether to consider the claims, denying his responsibility as President. It is also deposed that in 1870 Mr. Bowen, as President, and Martin Thatcher, as Secretary, of the National, submitted to the Auditor of State at Springfield a sworn statement that the Company had on deposit in the Bank of Charles Follansbee & Son, cash to the amount of $24,000; and that, subsequently, Mr. Follansbee, the Treasurer of the Company, testified on oath that the National had not that amount, or any amount, on deposit in his bank, and had never kept an account there. Claims are outstanding against the National upon policies amounting to $22,500, no part of which has been paid, and, upon the belief that the present representative of the Company is endeavoring to avoid the payment of these just claims, the plaintiffs pray for the appointment of a Receiver by the Court.

THE OTHER SIDE

of the controversy is set forth in various affidavits, in which it is deposed that J. N. Barker was elected Secretary of the Stock and Mutual and National Insurance Companies in May, 1870, a notice of which election was duly published; that Isaac P. Coates is not the original party insured, but has purchased, at a large discount and for speculative purposes, the policies now held by him, many of which he has admitted cost him but 12 cents on the dollar; that the Secretary, J. N. Barker, holds in trust assets sufficient to meet all legal claims, whenever the amount of those claims shall be ascertained, and that it is the purpose of the Directors to make an assessment upon the stock notes and pay all claims in full.

ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL.

Mr. Shufeldt, in opening the argument for the plaintiffs, referred to the position taken by the other side, that a bill in chancery could not be obtained without first obtaining judgment, and proceeded to cite various authorities to show that this rule did not apply to creditors of an incorporation holding a trust fund.

Mr. Evans took the ground that no cause had been shown why a Receiver should be appointed, because the defendants show where and in whose hands the assets are. The money referred to had been used in the legitimate business of the Company, but enough of assets remained to render the plaintiffs perfectly certain of ultimately collecting their claims. It was not pretended that the trust fund was in danger, or that the holder was insolvent, and therefore no ground had been established for the appointment of a Receiver. There had not been shown equitable grounds sufficient to warrant the interference of the Court.

ARGUMENT OF MR. GOUDY.

Mr. Goudy, in reply, claimed that nothing was left of the assets with which to pay the debts of the Stock and Mutual Insurance Company. He had heard it said that some men were willing to do, as corporate officers, that which they would be ashamed to do as individuals, and this case was an illustration of it. Both the Stock and Mutual and the National had long since ceased to do business, and the policy-holders must look to the stockholders for their claims. In January, 1870, the National was sworn to have assets of over $400,000 outside of its stock notes. Barker, the Secretary, in whose hands the assets were placed in trust to pay the Company's debts, in his affidavit states that he has in his hands stock notes amounting to $102.50, given by stockholders of the Stock and Mutual Company; and other notes amounting to $19,250. Of the National stock notes, Barker states that there are $148,850 in his hands, whereas it appears that, six months before, there were stock notes amounting to $350,000. Barker swears that, outside of the stock notes, the assets are $21,000. He *had* $435,000; he *has* $21,000 *left*. Where is the balance? Who has used it? Stock notes amounting to $200,000 have, according to Barker's statement, been sunk to some favorite, or cancelled, or given up.

Mr. Goudy proceeded to say that disreputable and dishonest practices were being resorted to by those managing the affairs of the Company, for the purpose of defeating the attempts to collect the honest debts. It was hard to find the officers of the Company, or any responsible parties. In fact, Barker seemed to be the Company. The defenses to Woodman's claim were not only not meritorious; they were grossly dishonest. There was no escaping this thing. Counsel spoke of it with earnestness and indignation, because fraud and deceit had been practiced upon him personally. The parties on the other side were proceeding in this case as if they recognized no moral obligation to pay a just debt until a Court passed upon the claim, found judgment, and issued an execution. He would say to them that such practices would not receive approval, either in the business or the religious world.

Coming to the question as to the sufficiency of the grounds for the appointment of a Receiver, Mr. Goudy said it would not be denied that the companies had committed acts which would subject them to a forfeiture of their charters; and had dissolved, leaving debts unpaid. Indeed, they had done nothing to wind up their affairs, excepting to sink $700,000 in some unaccountable manner in somebody's pocket. Nobody seemed to be managing the affairs, and, therefore, it was prayed that a Receiver be appointed, and that the way be opened for the collection of honest debts. These debts were honest. The Company did not intend to pay them, and were resorting to all possible means to escape the payment of their creditors. There was ample ground under the law of 1872 for the appointment of a Receiver, and there was great need that the appointment be made.

The Court took the case under advisement.

How an Eccentric Vermonter was Buried.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

An exceedingly eccentric man has just died at Hinesburg, Vt., in the person of Augustus McEwen, aged 84. He had his grave dug 20 years ago, and stoned up and filled with earth that it might be in perfect condition whenever needed. Last fall he had the earth dug out of it, saying he expected to be laid there before winter was over. His coffin was in readiness seven years ago, and so arranged that he could lay on his side with his knees drawn up, as he said he slept in this condition in life and wanted to sleep so in death. All his plans for the funeral were made in advance, and among the rest he selected four colored boys who had worked for him more or less, as had their father before them, as pall-bearers. They were to carry the body to the grave, which was on his own farm, lower it to its last resting place, fill the grave with earth, and then walk back to the house, where they were to find each a letter, sealed and directed to them, in which was the money to pay for this last service which he had required of them. His friends took good care to carry out his peculiar wishes.

GOVERNMENT AND THE TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence Between Mr. William Orton and Mayor Medill.

The following correspondence had its origin during the conference between Mr. Orton and the Board of Directors of the Western Associated Press, in this city, last October. The meeting was called to rectify certain overcharges of the Telegraph Company for special despatches. After the business had been satisfactorily adjusted, Mr. Orton gave the editors a dinner at the Tremont, and, after the cloth was removed, speeches were in order. When Mr. Orton was called on to respond to the toast of "The Telegraph," he made an elaborate argument against the Government using the telegraph as a part of the postal system of the country. In some subsequent conversation with members of the Press Association, and with General Stager, Mr. Medill expressed himself unconvinced by Mr. Orton's arguments; which coming to the latter's ears, he addressed Mr. Medill the following letter:

MR. ORTON TO MR. MEDILL.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, NEW YORK, Nov. 6, 1872.

Hon. Joseph Medill, Chicago, Ill.:

MY DEAR SIR: I found it impossible to keep the promise made you to call at your office, on account of the pressure of business-matters which I could not postpone, and which occupied every moment of my time. My desire to have a further conference with you was increased by information received on the morning after our interview, to the effect that you favored the taking of the telegraph by the Government. I regret that any feeling of delicacy restrained you from the frank and full expression of your opinions [at the dinner] last Wednesday evening. My opinions on this subject have been formed after much study, and as careful a consideration of all the elements involved as I am capable of giving. But I am always better pleased to listen to the opinions of others than to express my own, as I am quite sure that, with your ability and your habit of reasoning your way to conclusions, I should have listened to your views with more than ordinary interest.

The progress of the American people is the wonder of the world. National prosperity is but the aggregate of individual success. The prosperity of the average citizen of the United States is not the result of any aid which the Government has contributed. Our Government does most and best for its citizens when it leaves them free to embark in lawful enterprises whose success depends solely upon the zeal, energy, and fidelity with which they are prosecuted. American genius, enterprise, and capital will provide for all the wants of our people; and the question of cost loses its importance in the presence of the constantly-increasing ability to pay.

It has not been considered heretofore one of the functions of our Government to make any necessary cheap. On the other hand, it has been the uniform policy for thirty years to make many products artificially dear. If it be right for our Government to require us to pay 50 per cent more for telegraph-wire than it would cost without Government interference, in order to insure a profit to American manufacturers of wire, is it fair to ask us to perform telegraphic service at the rates charged where wire and other material cost a third less, and labor less than half? If the policy of protecting the skilled labor employed in every department of manufactures from the competition of the cheaper labor of Europe be correct, what ground is there for complaint if telegraphic service, which requires special education and the greatest skill, costs more in this country than in Europe?

The capital invested in the telegraph business in the United States during the last ten years has paid less on the average than that invested either in railroads, in mining, or in almost any kind of manufactures. Yet, its development has fairly kept pace with the growth of the country, without having cost the Government a dollar; while, in Europe, under Government control, the annual deficit, provided by taxation, has been from one to two millions.

I claim this proposition as fundamental: That, whenever our Government undertakes to supply any public want, merely for the sake of making the cost less than the price charged by individuals and corporations, it should begin with what is most essential to the largest number. Is it just to impose taxes upon all the people in order to reduce the cost of messages to the few who have occasion to send them, until after provision has been made for supplying food, and clothing, and fuel, at the lowest possible rates?

Again: Many more people travel on railways every year than send messages by telegraph. If, then, the Government should take the telegraph, why not the railways? And, when it has taken these, why should it not embark in mining coal and metals, and in manufactures? In short, when the door is once opened, and the Government, instead of being merely a protecting power, becomes an aggressive enterprise, at what point will it stop?

Personally, I have very little at stake. But I sincerely believe that it will be an unfortunate day for the country when our Government enters upon a competition with the enterprise of its citizens by embarking in any department of business. Patronage is always power, and, in the judgment of many thoughtful men, this source of power in our Government is already too great.

Have you reflected carefully upon the control which our Government would have over the press, in the event of its taking the telegraph? The Telegraph Company seeks only to make money. The press are among its best customers. There is, therefore, small danger that it will pursue a policy which would dissatisfy these customers. The Government, on the other hand, takes no thought of profit. In an exciting political contest, like that through which we have been passing during the last four months, if the telegraph belonged to the Government, would it not be used by the party in possession for its extension and the election of its friends? Would not that portion of the press which supports the party in power receive valuable favors, at the expense of the portion opposed?

I submit these few suggestions for your consideration. They are but a small portion of the reasons which induce me to oppose the taking of the telegraph by the Government. I am not so unreasonable as to expect you to take time to discuss the subject with me, and I submit them only because of my respect for your opinions, and my confidence in your judgment.

On the occasion of my next visit to your city, I will endeavor to redeem the promise made at the last, and then, perhaps, we may resume the subject. I am, yours, very truly,

WILLIAM ORTON.

MR. MEDILL TO MR. ORTON.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Dec. 17, 1872.

The Hon. William Orton, New York:

MY DEAR SIR: Believe me that my long delay in answering your favor of the 12th ult., must not be ascribed to negligence or disrespect, but solely to want of time. I have been trying to spare enough to make such a reply as the importance of the subject and my high respect for yourself merits.

Whether what I have to say will be connected or disjointed will depend upon the "breaks" of the circuit of thought and interruptions during its composition. I have not the aid of a stenographer to rapidly jot down my views, but must slowly long-hand them between other engagements and duties. With this preface I proceed to reply to your very lucid and able letter arguing the negative of the proposition.

Your information that I favor the taking of the telegraph by Government is correct to this extent, that I deem it only a question of time when it must assume that control. "If the Government should take the telegraph why not the railways?" you ask. I reply, it will have to do that sooner or later. It may be a generation before that is done, but eventually the patience and endurance of the people with railway monopoly and extortion will wear out, and the Government will be ordered by them *to regulate the charges* of these corporations, or to take possession of them and operate them. But as the capital invested in the railroads is 200 times greater than that invested in the telegraph, it will be proportionately more costly to purchase and difficult to manage them; therefore, the public will submit to imposition and plunder a long time before venturing to purchase them and undertake their management; and, it may not be done in your day or mine. But the assumption of the telegraph would be but a small matter in point of cost. A month or six weeks' surplus revenue, now devoted to the buying of bonds, would pay the expense of building as many miles of wire as now exists in the whole Union—so that the question of cost is not a very serious matter; and there are no legal obstructions in the way, as the act of Congress passed in 1866, contemplating the acquisition of the telegraph by the Government, after a stated day, was accepted by your Company as well as others.

THE TELEGRAPH COMPARED WITH MAILS.

To my mind all the points you make against Government control of the telegraph apply with equal or greater force against the Government control of the mails. If it is proper and expedient for the Government to manage the latter, it is equally so to manage the former. Private enterprise has much more to complain of in the case of the mails than of the telegraph. The express companies can urge all your reasons, and many in addition, against the Government keeping the postal business out of their hands and depriving them of large profits. The enormous mail business, which now costs the people less than $28,000,000 per annum, if left to the uncontrolled discretion of the express companies, would be reduced three-fourths in quantity by high charges, and the gross receipts, therefore, perhaps doubled. The smallest package, weighing less than a newspaper, sent by express, costs its sender fifty times as much as the Government charges for the same weight of newspaper, or other mailable matter, for the same distance. It would be a National calamity to let the postal service fall into the hands of "private enterprises," *i. e.*, express companies, who would manage it with an eye single to stockholders' profit. We should then have as many rates of postage, and as exorbitant ones, as we now have on express packages.

PEOPLE WOULD NOT TOLERATE AN EXPRESS POSTAL MONOPOLY.

After their experience of the blessings of cheap and uniform Government postal service, the people would not tolerate the oppression of private monopoly for a single month. You refer to the comparatively few persons who use the wires as a reason against taxing the many in order to furnish cheap telegraphy to that few. But is it safe to assume that, if the Government should greatly reduce existing tolls, a serious deficiency would result, to be made good out of the National Treasury? I think not. The increase of business would keep pace with reduction of charges, until exceedingly low rates were reached. Where one man would pay a dollar for a ten-word despatch, ten men would pay a cent a word for messages of all lengths, some of them containing perhaps a hundred words. Few persons now send despatches unless they have urgent business, on account of the high tariff imposed. But lower the price sufficiently, and the number of messages and words offered would be limited only by the capacity of the wires to transmit them. This is no random guesswork or mere opinion of mine, but is proven by experience in Great Britain, where a moderate decrease of tolls caused an immense expansion of business.

OLD POSTAL RATES—EFFECT OF REDUCTION.

You and I remember when the Government charged 25 cents postage on a letter; and we also remember how few were sent. When it was proposed to reduce the postage to 10 cents, there was a loud outcry against it. It was claimed that the reduction would inure only to the benefit of merchants, bankers, and speculators, and cause a great deficiency of revenue to be made up by taxing the poor man's coffee and clothing. But the reduction actually increased the revenue and diminished the annual deficiency. Again and again Congress cut down the postal tariff until it was but three cents on a letter for any distance, one or two cents on a circular, and one-fourth of a cent on a newspaper to a regular subscriber; and still the service is self-supporting; the reported deficiency being caused by the franked and free matter, and subsidies paid to ocean steamers. Like causes produce like effects, as the Government would seek no profit, but merely recompense; approximating to cost, it might safely raze existing tolls to rates as comparatively cheap as postage on letters, and thus popularize this lightning disseminator of thought and intelligence, and remove forever the sneer of thoughtless persons, that the telegraph is patronized only by bankers, brokers, produce dealers, stock gamblers, detectives, and politicians. I claim, as a truth of political economy, that the consumption of whatever is desirable is always in proportion to its cost. Make a desirable thing cheap enough, and there is no limit to the demand for it. Telegraphing would furnish no exception to the rule.

WATERED TELEGRAPH STOCK.

What you state concerning the ill-paying character of telegraph stock rather surprises me. I was laboring under the common impression that not 10 per cent of the market price of the Western Union Telegraph stock was ever subscribed and paid in cash by the stockholders; but that 90 per cent of its present stock and value are the product of undivided earnings, and issues of "watered" shares; that, as a matter of fact, the public have furnished nine-tenths of the capital in addition to the cash dividends and cost of maintenance and operation. If I am mistaken in this opinion, the whole public are also mistaken. But as the Company has never published an official statement, setting forth the actual facts, the public will be apt to adhere to its present opinion until they do. You say "it has not been considered heretofore one of the functions of our Government to make any necessary cheap." I have just specified a most notable exception in the postal service. You also remark, "on the other hand, it has been the uniform policy for 30 years to make many products artificially dear." Is there not a slight inaccuracy in this statement? As I recollect, the policy of the Government, from 1846 to 1861, was just the reverse of that making products artificially dear; and the annual repeal of Federal taxes since 1867 convinces me that it is not the present policy of the Government to make products artificially dear by maintaining high taxes and imports. You lay down a proposition as fundamental, in regard to the duty of the Government, in leaving the supply of wants to private competition. I fully subscribe to the general principle; but I regard the telegraph system as an exception. You admit that "the telegraph company seeks only to make money," which is the sole object of all pecuniary corporations.

THE WESTERN UNION COMPANY IS A MONOPOLY.

The present telegraph system is practically a monopoly. Competition, such as will benefit the people, is out of the question. The Western Union has established itself beyond the reach of competition. It can crush out, absorb or control all rivals, and exact its own terms from the public; and this it does. The supposed competition of the other companies is little more than a myth, so far as cheapening tolls is concerned. A monopoly of a business is similar in effect to a "corner" on a stock or product, and places the public at the mercy of the corporation enjoying it. The rule of such a corporation is *to perform the least service for the most money*, because profit and not public good is the actuating motive of the share owners and managers. In the ordinary avocations of life competition regulates prices, and reduces them to the proper relative level, and Government interference is not needed; but common carriers, millers, bakers, marketmen, and others, have had to be regulated and controlled by the Government, in order to protect the public against their rapacity and extortion. There should be allowed no monopoly or combinations of private parties to speculate on education or the diffusion of intelligence.

MONOPOLY AN OBSTRUCTOR.

Whatever makes education dear, or obstructs the spread of knowledge, promotes ignorance, and injures the moral and intellectual health of the body politic. Knowledge is power, and creates wealth. Ignorance is weakness, and its progeny are vice and poverty. The public schools are maintained at the expense of the tax-payers, whether they have children to send to school or not. Were education left to private enterprise, the rich man's children would monopolize it. So, if the diffusion of intelligence by mail was surrendered to the express companies, it would soon become a luxury of the rich and a burden even on the business classes, while the common people would be excluded from its enjoyment. The telegraph is a quicker method of sending the mails—a method which annihilates time and distance, and, with the co-operation of the press, "makes all men kin." It is the noblest of all human inventions, and, while it is a common carrier, it carries nothing more material than thought. The lightest of tolls should be charged for its labors, for it is one of the great educational instrumentalities of the nation and world. Its services should be as nearly free to the whole people as possible. The greatest of all Government blunders is a tax on information, which is like obstructing the vision and hearing of the natural body. How cheap the telegraph could be operated by the Government cannot be known until tried.

The new "duplex system" of transmission on a wire both ways at the same time, and other remarkable improvements, would enable the Government to transmit messages without loss, a rates which would surprise the country, and speedily multiply the business manifold. If I were fixing the tolls at the outset they would be put at 1 cent per word for all distances in the United States, with liberal discount for the press—so liberal that the daily papers could afford to take all the despatches their space would accommodate. By pursuing this policy, benefits would be conferred on the whole people to an extent "not dreamt of in your philosophy."

From these observations, you perceive that I hold the telegraph properly *belongs to the educational and postal system of the country*, and that its mission and purpose are the diffusion of thoughts, ideas, and information among the people instantaneously; hence, that a *private corporation should not be permitted to monopolize it* for the purpose of money-making and stock-gambling. Instead of being a corporate monopoly, it should be owned by the whole people, and managed for their greatest benefit, and its use made relatively as cheap as the postal service.

GOVERNMENT ABUSE NOT PROBABLE.

You speak of the possible abuses which the Government might practice to promote party ends. I have no fears of that. An Administration which would make use of private information passing on the wires should quickly be removed from power. The people are in more danger now, in that regard, than they would be if the wires were an adjunct of the Post Office Department. I hear of no complaints against the British Government on this score.

THE PRESS ABLE TO TAKE CARE OF ITSELF.

You ask me if I have reflected carefully upon the control which our Government would have over the press, in the event of its taking the telegraph. In my opinion, it has nothing to apprehend. The press, of all agencies, is best able to take care of itself; any discrimination or favoritism would be sure to be seen, and a "howl" raised about it instanter. The opposition politicians would desire no better issue with which to go before the people. How long would a Postmaster General remain in office if found dealing harshly or unfairly with the press! Congressmen would enact the very cheapest possible rates to the press, in order to have the proceedings of Congress fully reported. The influence of the State Legislature would be in the same direction for the same reason.

EXPERTS ONLY CAN BE EMPLOYED.

You speak of the increase of patronage the telegraph would give the Government, which you deem dangerous. I do not partake of these fears. A service which you admit "requires special education and the greatest of skill" could hardly be connected with patronage. The present force of operators and experts would of necessity be taken into the postal telegraph service, with yourself, perhaps, as Director-in-Chief. Changes could only be made for cause, and appointments upon qualification. Party politics would cut but an insignificant figure in the matter. Novices could not be placed in charge of instruments or wires. What took place in England would happen here. The Civil Service system is bound to be established in this country. The popular demand is in that direction, and will never rest satisfied until merit and qualifications are the test of fitness for administrative office, and not partisan "bumming" and ballot-box stuffing.

I have written thus freely upon your invitation, and it is the first time I have ventured to put any thoughts on the subject upon paper. It is not strange that we should come to a diametrically opposite conclusion, and yet each be perfectly sincere in his views, when our respective stand-points of observation are considered. You remember how the slaveholders and abolitionists differed in their estimate of the "peculiar institution," but you and I will avoid their mistake, and not quarrel over our difference of opinion. It would give me great pleasure to canvass the merits of the question at issue with you some evening over a fragrant Havana. I much prefer the dialogue style of argument, and it is quite possible that a free exchange of views would result in a radical change of my notions on the subject, and in a conversion to your views. Very truly yours,

JOSEPH MEDILL.

CHICAGO DRY GODOS MABKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21.

Although the market begins to show signs of returning activity, extreme quiet still prevails in all departments, and the general upward movement in prices of cotton goods which for the past fortnight or more has seemed imminent, is still delayed. The well known fact that interior merchants and local retailers are carrying remarkably light stocks leads our jobbers to look for an early opening of the spring trade, and to a season of great activity, and despite the dulness now prevalent there is a healthy undertone to the market, and among jobbers a feeling of confidence. Stocks have recently been largely augmented, and are now in excellent condition both as regards size and general attractiveness, and our merchants are in every way fully prepared to meet the large demands that must soon be made upon them. The changes in prices have been few, but these few have been in an upward direction. The carpet trade continues dull, and the market still exhibits signs of weakness, though since our last report there has been no quotable decline. Below are the quotations:

BROWN COTTONS.			
Atlantic A, 4-4	14 c	Great Falls E, 4-4	13½
Atlantic H, 4-4	13½	Cabot A, 4-4	13
Atlantic D, 4-4	12½	Cabot W, 4-4	12½
Atlantic P, 4-4	12	Lawrence, L L, 4-4	12
Indian Head, 4-4	14	Agawam F, 4-4	11½
Indian Head, 3-4	12½	Shawmut, L L	12
Stark A, 4-4	14	Swift River	10½
Nashville, 36 in	13½	Hoosier, 4-4	11½
Nashville, 30 in	11½	Utica C	10
FINE BROWNS.			
Nashua E, 40-in	16 c	Dwight Star, 4-4	15
Nashua R, 36-in	14½	Continental C	14½
Nashua O, 33-in	13½	Lawrence D	14½
Pepperell E, 40-in	14½	Newmarket A	12½
Pepperell R, 36-in	13½	Massachusetts B B	13
Pepperell O, 33-in	12½	Massachusetts E	12
Pepperell N, 30-in	11½	Portsmouth P	9
PRINTS.			
Merrimac W. Pink	13½ c	Garner Fancy	11½ c
Merrimac D. Fancy	11½	Amoskeag Fancy	10
Cocheco Fancy	12	Mourning	11 to 11½
Dunnell Fancy	11½	Shirting	10½ to 11½
Richmond Fancy	11½	Mallory Pink	12½
American Fancy	11½	Mallory Purple	11½
Sprague Fancy	11½	Manchester	11½
Gloucester	11½	Wamsutta Fancy	8½
GINGHAMS.			
Renfrew	14 c	Amoskeag	14 c
Lancaster	14	Glasgow	13
Bates	14	Hartford	12½
CORSET JEANS.			
Naumkeag satteens	16½ c	Rockport	13½ c
Pequot satteens	15½	Columbian	12½ c
Laconia	13½	Indian Orchard	12½
CAMBRICS.			
Garner Flat	8½ c	Slater's Paper	11 c
Washington	8½	Manville Paper	11
High Colors, one cent extra.			
BLEACHED COTTONS.			
Lonsdale cambric	22½ c	Androscoggin, L	16 c
Lyman, do	22	Blackstone, AA	15
New York Mills	20	Cabot	14½
Wamsutta	19	Dwight Star	15
Pride of the West	20	Western Product	13½
Langdon, GB	19	Harris	14½
Fruit of the Loom	17	Gold Medal	13½
Lonsdale	16½	Social, L	12½
Hill	15½	Green, G	11½
Auburn, A	16		
TICKS.			
Minnehaha, 4-4	35 c	Methuen, AA	24
Minnehaha, 7-8	30	Willow Brook, No. 1	24
Amoskeag, ACA	30	Portland, AAA	25
Amoskeag, A	24	York, 32-inch	25
Amoskeag, B	21	York, 30-inch	21
Amoskeag, C	19	Pacific	15
Amoskeag, D	17	Swift River	13
DENIMS.			
York Blue	25 c	Warren, AXA	22 c
Amoskeag	25	Warren, BB	20
Columbian	24	Warren, CC	17
Otis, AXA	22	Workingman's	17½
Otis, BB	20	Haymaker	[illegible]
Otis, CC	17	Boston	12½
STRIPES.			
Minnehaha, 6-3	21½ c	Whittenton, A	17½ c
Amoskeag, 6-3	19	Whittenton, C	13½
Amoskeag, 3-3	18	American, 6-3	13½
Uncasville, A	14	American, 3-3	12½
CARPET WARP.			
Standard white	37½ c	Continental	32½ c
Rockford, GGG	35	Bee Hive, colored	37½
Reaper City	34		
CARPETINGS.			
Tapestry Brussels.			
Bright's	$1.25	Higgins	$1.25
Crossleys	1.45	Roxbury	1.35
Three-Ply.			
Hartford, extra	$1.52½	Lowell	$1.40
Hartford, Imp'l	1.45	Smiths & Sanfords	1.50
Ingrains.			
Smith's tapestry	$1.35	Lowell extra	$1.20
Hartford extra	1.20	Lowell superfine	1.05
Hartford med	1.05	Common wool	[illegible]
Belgrade	90	Union	50@60
Hemp.			
Common plain	22½@25c	Twilled and ex. pl'n	35c
Matting.			
English cocoa, best	85 c	China matting 4-4	30 c
American, common	55	China matting 5-4	35
American, best	75	China matting 6-4	40
Red and wh. ch'k 4-4	35	Red and wh. ch'k 6-4	45
Red and wh. ch'k 5-4	40		

TERMS:

Spool thread, grain bags, etc., 30 days, or 3 per cent off 20 days.

Domestics, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, etc., 1 per cent off 30, 2 per cent off 10 days.

Regular department goods, 4 per cent. off 60, 5 per cent, off 30, 6 per cent off 10 days.

—A curious suit is now before the Courts in Washington, the parties thereto being Clark Mills, the sculptor, as defendant, and his children by his first wife as plaintiffs. The matter at issue is as follows: The act of Congress authorizing the making of the equestrian statue of General Jackson contained a clause to the effect that, when Mills was paid therefor, he should set aside and apply out of the fund the sum of $10,000 for the exclusive benefit of his wife and children. His wife died and he married again, and the children now complain that they have not received the benefits of the Jackson statue fund, as provided for by Congressional enactment.

STREET VIADUCTS.

Who Shall Pay for Bridging the Streets?

Consultation Between City and Railway Officials.

The Mayor Thinks the Railways Must Foot the Entire Bill.

The Latter Willing to Divide the Expense.

And Thus the Question Stands at Present.

An adjourned meeting of the joint Council Committees on Streets and Alleys and Railroads, the leading railroad officers, and the Mayor, was held yesterday afternoon, in the Common Council Chamber, Alderman Woodman in the chair.

THE MAYOR EXPLAINED

that the object of the meeting was to consult together with regard to a system of street viaducts. During the past year a number of new roads had obtained entrance to the city, and the Common Council had specified certain conditions on which these rights were to be obtained, one of which was that the new roads were to build viaducts over the principal streets crossed, four or two annually, and two after a certain date, two annually, under the supervision of the Board of Public Works. Twelve new roads had agreed to these terms, and another would probably accept them. It happened in a number of cases that the new road could only build one approach and half a viaduct, inasmuch as the other half of the track was owned by an old road. Hence the city had provided for a system of half viaducts. The city wanted complete viaducts. They also wanted the old roads to build viaducts over the streets crossed by their tracks. One of the grounds on which they made the demand was that the city had a prior claim to the streets; secondly, the city, in giving the permission to cross streets, never contemplated any impediment to ingress and egress at these crossings. Now the city had grown greatly from what it was when this permission was given. Now the railroads are violating ordinances of the city, and the people injured to an incalculable extent. Citizens were daily running risk to life and limb in crossing the tracks. He supposed that the officers of the road were not exempt from danger themselves. The city and the roads were now mutually impeding one another. Hence the city thought it time to come to an understanding. Engineers had pronounced it impossible to tunnel the streets. Nor could the railroads run above the streets as in England. The city must cross either above or below the tracks and they could not leave their grade. The road had not the right to permanently obstruct the travel of the city, and continually jeopardize life and labor. No one could controvert that. Even if the road had the legal right to interfere, they had no moral right, and the police economy would be directed against them eventually. He thought that the railroad companies would admit that it was best to build viaducts over their tracks. They would escape injury to their interests, damage, and expense. Every time they occupied the crossing more than five minutes the engineer was liable to arrest; this was the law, and it could have been long ago enforced; they were compelled to have large corps of flagmen to signal citizens; the trains were compelled to run at a very low rate of speed, whose injury to their business could not but be great. By the erection of viaducts these difficulties could be obviated. The city was not bound by law to build the viaducts; the city had not the money to build them; and the railroad had no right to ask the city to build them. In law and in right the railroads ought to build the viaducts and remove the obstructions which they had imposed upon the city. Such in brief was the city's case. The Corporation Counsel would give the legal points, and the Board of Public Works had maps to show the different crossings.

MR. TULEY SAID

it was lawful that the party for whose benefit the obstruction was made, to remove the obstruction. The police power could be directed against the company without breach of contract. This had been decided in other States. The corporation or the State might compel railroads to do what was necessary for the comfort and protection of the people. He believed that the railroad could be compelled to build the viaducts and the approaches. The railroad had taken away the crossing from the people, and should give them another.

COLONEL HOWE SAID

it was a little hard to discuss the question at length without risk of being misunderstood. In the construction of viaducts across the streets, he believed the companies desired to co-operate with the city in preventing danger at crossings. The company which he represented had already co-operated with the city in the construction of several viaducts, and had never declined to do so. As to the extent of the duty of the companies to the city, he believed that the roads had an equal right to the streets with the city. They were not a nuisance in the legal or the ordinary sense of the word. The city gave the streets to the city. The streets which were given to the Northwestern Road were then open prairie, and the city had grown round them. So that the remark made by the Mayor that the streets were given up to the railroads was true of only some of the streets. The railroads had rights in the use of the streets coextensive with the city. Now traffic on the roads as well as on the streets had grown, and the demand for the use of the streets had grown on both sides. The roads and the public both wanted the intersections of the streets and railroad crossings. Was it not fair, therefore, that both parties should contribute alike to the construction of viaducts? Take such a crossing as on Canal street, and the number of people that crossed the road on foot and in vehicles was larger than those who crossed the street in the railroads. Was it more than just that each of these parties should contribute in some fair and equitable proportion to the work? Four viaducts had been built by the Northwestern Railroad during the past two years, on this basis. The Company had built the superstructure and abutments, and the city had built the approaches. Why should not this rule still prevail? The city had built the streets up to the viaducts built by the companies. A conference had been held during the forenoon, when the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago, Alton & St. Louis, Rock Island & Pacific, Illinois Central, Michigan Central, and Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Companies were represented, and he was authorized by those roads to submit the following resolution to the meeting:

Resolved, That the railway companies propose to compromise with the city upon the question relating to the construction of the viaducts over the railways, upon the following basis:

First. Plans shall be agreed upon by the proper officers of the several railways in each case where the erection of a viaduct shall be ordered or agreed upon.

Second. The railway company or corporation over whose track or tracks the viaduct shall be built shall pay, upon monthly estimates by the engineer in charge of the works, a proportional amount of a total sum to be agreed upon as the cost of the superstructure of the viaduct and the abutments or other supports upon which it rests.

Third. All other expenses growing out of the construction and subsequent maintenance of the viaducts and approach to be paid by the city, and the railroad company forever released from the demands on account of the same.

Fourth. A formal contract to be executed between the parties fully defining the obligations of the parties in the premises. And in no case shall the viaduct be made larger or more expensive than the public convenience and safety require.

Mr. Howe continued to speak. He did not know whether all of the twelve railroads mentioned by the Mayor would accept the conditions. He would inquire of Mr. Tuley what steps could be taken by the city in case of the refusal of the companies. He had no doubt that the city could harrass the companies, but he doubted whether they could afford to do so.

MR. TULEY SAID

he would proceed in one of two ways: either by *mandamus*, or by removing the obstructions by the police power, and, if necessary, by the police force of the city.

MR. WALKER SAID

that the city represented one portion of the public interest. The railroad companies represented another portion of the public interest. Here they met, and there was apparently a conflict. The city could not part with the railroads; that was preposterous. The railroads could not afford to injure the city, for their interests were identical. Now, if the railroads constructed the viaducts they had removed the obstruction. He did not believe that the city authorities would demand that the railroad companies should construct and maintain the whole of the viaducts. He did not think that the city could tear up the railroad tracks. It is a remedy which confesses that there is no law to sustain it. He did not believe the city, if it had the power, would resort to such a remedy, for the streets which are now obstructed by the railroads were, when the tracts were laid, mostly open prairie. The railroads wanted the viaducts built; were willing to go to the utmost extent warranted to contribute to the construction of these viaducts. The proposition was that viaducts should be built by the railroads of stone and iron for all time, and that the city should maintain them for all time. This was just and right. But because new roads had come into the city on harder terms than they had, he did not see why the old roads should be compelled to accept the same terms. The new roads came through the city; the old roads through the prairie. Their tracks were on their own grounds, except where they crossed the streets. He understood that the companies would be compelled to submit to the terms or suffer from the police regulations. The companies had adhered to their part of the contract, and expected the city to adhere to theirs.

Ald. Woodman inquired who should pay for the damage on both sides of the viaduct.

Mr. Walker said there would be no land damages. If there were they would be due from the city. The city built the viaducts, the railroad companies being only the agents.

MR. TULLEY SAID

the Constitution of 1870 had evidently made the question of damages much wider. Whether damages would be involved he had not yet considered. In Iowa there could be no damages claimed. But if the power existed to make the railroad companies build the viaducts (and he had no doubt of that) it had the power to make them pay for any damages they incurred in doing so. A police regulation could be made requiring them to build viaducts, and the ordinances of the city could be made effectual by the police of the city. He did not think it an acknowledgment of weakness, but rather a belief in right.

MAYOR MEDILL SAID

he had listened with pleasure to the expression of the views held by the railroad men. These gentlemen would not have been summoned here had not the city authorities previously assured their own minds that they had the power to compel an acceptance of their proposition. He supposed that they were good enough lawyers to know that the city authorities could compel the removal of that which endangered life. Conceding that, they conceded all.

Mr. Walker said that the city could not compel the railroads to take up their tracks and remove them.

Mr. Medill called attention to some of the powers extended to the forty-ninth clause of the City Charter, which reads: "The City of Chicago shall have power to regulate and prohibit the use of locomotive engines within the city, and require locomotive engines to be propelled by other power than steam." It was not necessary twenty years ago to compel the companies to build viaducts. Nor could they arbitrarily compel them to build viaducts on the prairie. He would call attention, also, to the sixty-fourth power of the city, providing as follows: "To make, publish, ordain, amend, and repeal all such ordinances, by-laws and police regulations, not contrary to the Constitution of this State, for the good government and order of the city, and the trade and commerce thereof, as may be necessary or expedient to carry into effect the powers vested in the Common Council, or any officer of said city by this act; and enforce observance of all rules, ordinances, by-laws, and police and other regulations, made in pursuance of this act, by penalties not exceeding $100 against the same." The Mayor continued, that there were 40,000 people in the city before a mile of railroad was built. The Council had no right to barter away the public thoroughfares, and the street crossings were never vacated. The city could regulate the speed of the trains—bring them down to three miles an hour, on the plea of public safety; could prohibit the use of steam in the city limits, if necessary. This could not be controverted. The railroads agreed to build the bridge, but not the approach. He could not see that their duty ended there. If the city had the power to make the companies build the bridges, they could make them build a roadway to get on to that bridge. Otherwise the bridge would be a worse obstruction than ever. It was a compromise even to accept the viaduct from the railroads. The ascent to the viaduct cost energy, labor, and capital; it was a matter of dragging the commerce of the city sixteen or seventeen feet. It was too much to ask of the city to build the viaducts and to go over them too. It was too much. With regard to damages, the city must be at a heavy loss, equal to that of the railroad companies. He held it was to the interest of the railroad companies to have these viaducts built as soon as possible. As soon as a viaduct was built, the companies virtually owned the street; they could move their trains faster, would escape all the continual chance of killing people; could withdraw their army of flagmen, and increase the value of their property more than it would ever cost them. So that, instead of requiring coercion on the part of the city, the railroad companies ought to come to the city and request the privilege of erecting this obstruction. If he was to give orders to carry out the ordinances of the city, as he was, perhaps, bound to do, he would be inflicting a blow on the railroad companies. He would not be authorized to do so until the railroads jeopardize the lives and impede the business of citizens, and that they were doing to-day. Somebody must build these viaducts, and the city could not. The only compromise was the application of police regulations to protect the people or the, construction of the street obstructions, known as viaducts. There was no use in wasting time about it. The best thing to do would be to send their engineers to confer with those of the city and determine where the viaducts should be built.

ALD. WOODMAN

called attention to the construction of the viaduct of the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, which was retarded by the inactivity of the Chicago & Northwestern.

There being nothing further to be said on the subject, the joint Committee adjourned until two weeks from yesterday. The Railroad Committee will meet on Tuesday afternoon to consider the Rock Island Railroad track on Clark street.

SANITARY MATTERS.

The Board of Health held a regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Hoard in the Chair. The report of the Sanitary Superintendent shows the mortality for the week ending Jan. 18 to have been 181, an increase of 18 over the preceding week; 94 were males and 87 females; 52 were under 1 year of age. Convulsions caused the death of 25, consumption of 12, pneumonia of 20, and small-pox of 20. The mean temperature for the week was 27 degrees. Forty-nine new cases of small-pox were reported during the week, a slight decrease. Persons afflicted with the small-pox are requested not to call at the office of the Board of Health; they will be admitted to the hospital without a permit if the disease is "well marked." The Superintendent thinks there will be a steady decrease in the disease. The Health Officer was instructed to report on the manner in which scavenger work had been done since last May. Eighteen teams were at work last week, but it was now impossible to remove all the accumulated garbage. Dr. Schloetzer submitted a proposition favoring the placing of the management of the Bridgeport slaughter-houses in his hands. It was laid on the table.

Jayne's Expectorant.

While a soldier in the late war, I was so materially benefited by the use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, that I regard it my duty to inform the public as to my experience. Through the exposure of camp-life in very severe weather, I contracted a cold, which finally settled on my lungs, and, in consequence, the surgeon discharged me as a consumptive. Soon after my arrival home I commenced taking Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, and in a short time thereafter I began to improve, so that in a few weeks I was enabled to go to my employment, farming. Frequently since, I have used the Expectorant in my family for colds and coughs, and always obtained a satisfactory result. I therefore cannot hesitate to recommend this remedy for all colds, and for consumption in its earlier stages.—*William Barton, writing from Paragon, Mich.*

Heaton's Combination Household Tool

combines hammer, pincers, screw-driver, gas-plyers, adjustable wrench, box-opener, box-scraper, cork-presser, nut-cracker, door-fastener, stove-cover lifter, rule, carpet-stretcher, and nail-puller, and is of the best malable iron, strong and durable, of three different sizes, sold at 50c, 75c, and $1.00 each, for the 14 tools combined. Edward Sutton, agent, No. 214½ East Madison street, Chicago, Ill., will furnish the trade or agents at manufacturer's lowest prices. Agents wanted in every town. Send for descriptive circular.

That Great Grate-Blower.

Have you seen the new Patent Grate-Blower? It is very simple, durable, cheap, and ornamental. It cannot possibly drop off; it regulates the draft beautifully; it makes the ashes and dust go up the chimney, and is the prettiest fire-shade in existence. Carl Pretzel says "Der lady beebies vas cry for dot." On exhibition and for sale by John McWade & Son, No. 179 South Clinton street.

THE LAW COURTS.

Answers Filed in the Republic Insurance Matter.

A Discrepancy of Nearly Half a Million Alleged.

The Catholic Bishop Cited Into Court.

Town of Maine Enjoined from Collecting Town Tax.

There has been recently considerable excitement among the stockholders of the Republic Insurance Company as to the assessment of 60 per cent which the Assignee lately petitioned to the Court to allow. Yesterday answers in reply to the petition were filed. The first here given is that which goes most fully into the matter. It is that of Mr. Chappell, and makes a vastly different showing to that of the Assignee. Instead of the stockholders being called upon to pay an assessment of 60 per cent, he shows that, at the outside, 20 per cent would be required. It is a mere matter of accountancy, but where a mere matter of accountancy involves a difference of nearly half a million of money, it becomes time to go slowly. The figures given by the respondent have yet to be supported by proof, and his allegations are, so far, mere statements, which may ultimately be found to have no more weight than simple hearsay. When it is considered how demonstrable a fact it is that figures cannot lie, how wonderful do these contrasts appear, the figures being always the same, and the difference lying in the different way in which persons look at them!

Mr. Robert Chappell denies that the bankrupt Company was organized under an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Republic Insurance Company of Chicago, approved Feb. 15, A. D. 1865, and an act amendatory thereof, approved March 25, A. D. 1869." He admits that the said act of 1865 provides that the capital stock of the Company therein named and thereby chartered shall be one million, with power to increase to five millions, such stock being divided into shares of $100 each, which shall be assignable and held as personal property; also, that the amendatory act of 1869 provides that the Directors may increase the capital stock. He denies, however, that the bankrupt Republic Insurance Company was regularly organized and commenced doing business Nov. 29, A. D. 1865, and continued without interruption to do business till Oct 9, 1871; and that each stockholder was advised of the action of the Directors in increasing the capital and making an assessment of $20 per share, as well as that the Company suspended business on the 9th of October, 1871, although it ceased to accept insurances thereafter. He affirms, from information and belief, that the capital stock subscribed was $4,949,100, denying that only $954,680 thereof had been paid up, and insisting that the amount so paid was $989,620; and, besides, that the Company had a surplus, after deducting all claims, of $275,000, and perhaps more. He admits that no notes or other security had been received for the payment of the unpaid capital, and that, so far as he knows, such unpaid capital, and the funds on hand, constituted the only resources of the bankrupt with which to pay losses; but denies that on the 9th of October, 1871, the cash funds and resources available for the payment of losses did not exceed $955,000; and affirms that on the contrary such means and resources then actually on hand exceeded $1,264,000. He denies that the losses of the Company in the great fire exceeded $3,250,000, and affirms that it did not exceed $2,883,000; denies that there yet remains to be paid of such losses $950,000, and affirms that, deducting the $50,000 stated in the petition to be on hand, there does not now remain a liability for more than $805,000. He further states his belief that, before bankruptcy and after the fire, the Company received equal to $1,500,000 by offsetting amounts due on losses against amounts receivable on notes, which settlement no creditors are now seeking to disturb, these settlements being made before the petition in bankruptcy was filed, and to that extent the affairs of the company being fixed before the said Assignee was appointed. He believes the sum total given by the Assignee as impossible to collect from stockholders by present assessment greatly overstated, judging by the statement of the Assignee himself. He denies that a call of 60 per cent is necessary to pay the losses now unpaid. Taking the capital stock at $4,778,400, the amount stated in the petition, and deducting therefrom 15 per cent, or $716,010, a further assessment of 20 per cent on said capital stock, he affirms, would amount to more than the unpaid losses, ($805,168). He states further that he is advised that the Assignee reported to the creditors, in December last, that the sum of $1,505,530.41 had been paid up on the stock since the fire, making, with the capital stock admitted to have been paid up, an actual cash receipt of $2,460,210.41, which amount, deducted from the total loss by fire, as stated by the Assignee to the stockholders, as the net total loss up to "Oct. 7, last," by fire in Chicago and elsewhere, to wit, $2,981,912.24, would leave now to be raised only the sum of $521,701.83, instead of $950,000 and over, as stated in said petition. Lastly, he wholly denies the right, or power, or duty of the Assignee to collect, by assessment, any sum to equalize the payments made by stockholders before said Company was put into bankruptcy, or to allow any stockholder a credit for, or on account of, any amounts paid by him prior to his appointment as Assignee; and he claims, and insists, that said stock cannot, in any event, be assessed for an amount beyond that which would be necessary to cover actual losses by fire.

A number of other answers were filed, which it is not necessary to go through in detail, the above covering all the new facts. The following, however, were the parties answering:

James Haines showed, among other things, that he had entered into an undertaking with the Company, at the time of subscribing for stock, that no further assessments were to be made upon his certificate.

Mary C. Mans, among other things, answered that she never knew that any stock stood in her name.

Joshua Wagenseller, among other things, answered that he had never subscribed for any stock in the Company.

Peter Weyhrick, among other things, answered that he had no knowledge of any stock standing in his name.

R. G. Rupert, among other things, answered that he had never subscribed for any stock in the Company.

THE CATHOLIC BISHOP INVITED INTO COURT.

Make a trust deed in haste, and repent at leisure; the experience, precisely, of Francis McCann. Francis is now an old man of 65, and repents him of the deeds of the youthful days of 1861, when, haunted by fears for the security of his little property, he determined to convey it to John Mehegan, in trust for his dear wife, Ellen. The conditions of the trust were, that John, the Trustee, with the concurrence of Francis and wife, might sell the property during the lifetime of the parties, for the benefit of Ellen, or, after the death of Francis, with the concurrence of Ellen. By and by, John Mehegan died, leaving Rev. Thomas Foley, Catholic Bishop, of Chicago his executor, and having appointed no one to supply the place, the Bishop would step into it as executor. Under these circumstances, the old couple have decided that they do not wish to be bothered with the trouble of setting matters to rights by finding another Trustee; or to be exposed to trouble through any doubt as to the legality of the executorship to Mehegan's will, or otherwise, and therefore pray the Court to relieve them by reverting the property back to them. They enforce the prayer by saying that they are old and childless, and alone on a little farm, and wish to end their days in peace, without further complications or trust deeds.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Leopold Rohrback, dry goods dealer, State street, in a petition filed for his bankruptcy, by H. B. Claflin & Co., of New York, to have avowed his inability to pay his debts in full, and that his debts are $37,000, and assets $15,000 in stock and a piece of real estate in the City of Peoria valued at between $6,000 and $7,000, mortgaged for $5,000. He owes the petitioners on a note for $3,100, and is alleged to be converting his stock into cash so rapidly that the petitioners are apprehensive of the assets melting away unless the debtor is at once restrained. The usual rule to show cause, and warrant of seizure, were entered.

Hermann and Morganthaler are represented, in a petition filed by Hawley, Thom & Co., to be rapidly disposing of their property, having suspended payment on two notes of $243.36 and $246.76 respectively, made by them in favor of the petitioners; and collecting all outstanding claims, which the Court was prayed to restrain. The Court ordered a rule to show cause.

A petition was filed for the adjudication of Otis N. Needham, clothier, on Madison street, west of Halsted street, the petitioners claiming as creditors on a note of $335 in their favor; and affirming an act of bankruptcy in the payment by the debtor of pre-existing debts after he had so suspended his commercial paper. The debtor was also asserted to have acknowledged the impossibility of his paying his debts.

An order for hearing, and creditors' meeting, before Register Hibbard, on petition for discharge, to take place on 3d of March next, was yesterday made. E. Clark et al.

In the matter of N. T. Curth, the order of dismissal was yesterday made absolute.

MAINE ENJOINED THE COLLECTION OF TOWN TAX.

The Collector of Taxes of the Town of Maine, in this county, was yesterday enjoined by Judge Gary from collecting the town tax on the assessed value of the property of plaintiffs to a bill yesterday filed in the Superior Court. The bill affirms that, on the 24th December last, Joseph Pollak, Clerk of the County Court, issued his tax warrant to Henly Hall, Collector of the town aforesaid, on the face of which was extended a tax of 2 per cent on the appraised value of complainant's property, which warrant said Hall is now seeking to enforce by threatening to seize and sell the real estate so taxed. They affirm that the tax is illegal and void; that it was levied in pursuance of a certificate filed in the County Clerk's office on the 9th of October, 1872, signed by "Henry C. Lenne, Town Clerk," which was the sole authority or pretence therefor; that such authority was insufficient, and that the levy was therefore illegal, and is now void. Wherefore, they prayed the Court to restrain the collection of such taxes, and to try the cause as to the cancellation of the warrant. The plaintiffs are Edward H. Alger, Edwin Scott, L. Peyer, H. Wedekind, H. Mahlman, William Jereske, Robert Curtis, Hy. Giles, Wm. Boesche, George Wheeler, William Jeffrey, William Marshall, and J. Barchurd.

CHANDLER-POMROY "PUTS" CLAIMS TO BE CONTESTED.

Sidney A. Kent, Assignee of the estate of Chandler, Pomroy & Co., yesterday petitioned the Court for whatever relief the Court might consider proper under the circumstances, affirming that he has been notified by a large portion of the regular creditors of the bankrupt who have proved up their claims against the estates, to resist the claims of a certain class of creditors who have filed claims with the Register known as "puts." Further, that these "puts" claims form a large proportion of the indebtedness of the bankrupts, and are considered legal and valid by counsel of ability and standing; and that to contest them would involve the estate in a large outlay for costs and expenses, and attorney's fees, of which the petitioner does not desire to feel the responsibility. The Court, therefore, made an order under the 34th rule in bankruptcy to the effect that the Assignee do proceed to contest claims. This order relieves the Assignee of responsibility in case his actions fail.

A PROFITLESS SALE OF A HOUSE.

George H. Sission is vexed to that extent about the house No. 242 West Tyler street that he feels compelled to go to law. He relates a story that must command sympathy. In 1871, he says, he agreed to sell the humble cottage referred to to Charles Wilson on the following terms: One hundred dollars cash on May 1, 1871, and $100 on the first day of the following month, Sisson to furnish a bond to deliver a good warranty deed on the full payment of $3,400, namely, on the 1st of December, 1871, and $500 per annum, thereafter, with interest at 8 per cent. Good; Wilson took the house. Bad; he did not pay the instalments. Worse; he now refuses either to accept the deed, or hand over the money, or do anything. Meanwhile, the plaintiff swears that he is losing $40 a month rent, and he prays the Court to compel that dence of a Wilson to pay the money, or in default to decree that all parties may be released from the contract; which, by the bye, has been recorded.

GENERAL NOTES.

The case of Wight et al. v. Ascherman et al., before Judge Blodgett, for the recovery of ten cases of tobacco alleged to have been shipped to the defendants, was yesterday taken under advisement. The defence was, that the defendants had received only part of the goods, and that part not according to sample; the latter portion of their defence they were not able to prove, in consequence of the samples having been burned in the October fire.

In the good old days when a man might eject his enemy at the point of the stout toe of a sturdy boot with impunity, trespass suits were unknown; now, if a fellow resorts to that sort of exercise, it is at the risk of a shot through the brain or a suit in the Circuit Court, the latter being probably the worst of the two. George D. Barrett v. Miner T. Ames; trespass, $10,000.

Judge Williams, Chancery, will to-day call 401 to 600, inclusive; Judge Porter will call 98, 102 to 120, inclusive; Wells v. Shanley still on trial; Judge Rogers will call 44 to 55, inclusive; Judge Tree is still hearing the Relief Society case.

Judge Blodgett, yesterday, granted injunctions on the prayer of the Corn Exchange Bank v. Von Hollan; and the First National Bank of Batavia v. Eugene Mann; restraining the collection of taxes on the stock of the bank.

Judge Gary, yesterday, granted a decree of divorce to Laura and Homer Merrell.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Corn Exchange National Bank v. John W. Tappan; stock-tax collection injunction. First National Bank of Batavia v. Eugene Mann; same. Corn Exchange National Bank v. Von Hollen; same. James H. Covell, Wm. G. Mowry, and Charles H. Covell v. John F. Morrell; assumpsit, $1,000.

THE CIRCUIT COURT—5,619—Peter Werdel v. Joshua Halleck; appeal. 5,620—George C. Walter v. Maxwell et al.; bill for partition. 5,621—George D. Barrett v. Miner T. Ames; trespass, $10,000. 5,622—Francis and Ellen McCann v. Thomas Foley, Catholic Bishop of Chicago; bill to resume ownership of land conveyed by trust deed to John Mehegan for the benefit of Ellen McCann and now held by the Bishop as executor of Mehegan. 5,623—John O. Ruben v. the Lycoming Fire Insurance Company; assumpsit, $2,500.

THE SUPERIOR COURT—42,023—(Yesterday suppressed for service), Geo. Sisson v. Charles Walker; bill for specific performance of a contract to purchase a house. 42,024—Renberg v. Neuberg; appeal. 42,025—Salomon Salomon v. Charles Henerbein; assumpsit, $400. 42,026—Alfred Waterman v. Joseph F. Sinclair; assumpsit, $860. 42,027—Wm. J. Onahan v. John Ford; assumpsit, $1,000. 42,028—Henry A. Warner v. Ziarri S. Mastin; assumpsit, $500. 42,029—Christopher Sleuter v. Jas. C. Grant and John Price, co-partners; assumpsit, $300. 42,030—Albert v. Hannah Newman; divorce on the ground of attempting complainant's life once with a knife and once with a razor, and of selling off the furniture. 42,031—G. S. Lacey v. Z. Thompson; assumpsit, $1,200. 42,032—Edward G. Alger et al. v. Henly Hall, Collector of the Town of Main, Cook County; bill to enjoin the collection of town tax. 42,033—Seth, Albert, and John N. Gage, John W. Polly, and Wm. Oliver v. Robert Campbell; assumpsit, $2,000. 42,034—John W. McDonough, Jonathan W. Price, and Jeremiah E. Wilsey v. Wm. Valentine; assumpsit, $200. 42,035—David B. Fisk, Daniel M. Fisk, and John E. L. Frasher v. Robert Doyle; assumpsit, $500. 42,036—Rufus G. Case and Theodore A. Selover v. John Nyeum; assumpsit, $560. 42,037—Wm. F. Kellogg and Oliver W. Barrett v. A. McFarland and John McFarland; assumpsit, $300. 42,038—Thomas Chatterton, trading as Thomas Chatterton & Co. v. Christopher M. Liberman; assumpsit, debt, $360.20.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Jesse W. Fell, of Normal, is at Anderson's.

Hon. Henry T. Noble, of Dixon, was at Anderson's yesterday.

Hon. John Stillwell, of Chatsworth, is at the Gardner.

Hon. J. Ruber, of Lancaster, Ohio, is at the Tremont.

Colonel T. A. Boult, of Maryland, is at the Tremont.

Colonel G. N. Granmar, of West Virginia, is at the Tremont.

Hon. J. G. Cannon, of Tuscola, was at the Gardner yesterday.

J. Pearless, of London, England, is at the Sherman.

J. B. Williamson, Esq. of London, England, is at the Sherman.

Dr. N. S. McNarry, of Connecticut, was at the Tremont yesterday.

Hon. M. J. Emmonds, Milwaukee, was at the Tremont yesterday.

Hon. E. Clark, of Iowa City, was at the Tremont yesterday.

Hon. John McNulta, of Bloomington, was at the Gardner yesterday.

Hon. Thomas Snell, of Clinton, was at the Gardner yesterday.

Colonel John George, of Warner, New Hampshire, was at Anderson's yesterday.

Hon. Lawrence Weldon, of Bloomington, was at the Tremont yesterday.

Hon. W. L. Hammer, J. J. Peddecord, and W. H. Harris, of Decatur, are at the Gardner.

General George B. Wright, of Ohio, was at the Tremont yesterday.

W. C. VanHorne, Assistant Superintendent of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, is at the Sherman.

George H. Burrows, General Manager Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, was at the Gardner yesterday.

Mr. Charles B. Capen, General Agent of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and its leased lines, at St. Paul, was in the city yesterday.

The following were at the Gardner yesterday: H. T. Stone, Leavenworth; J. R. Colley, Morris, Ill.; J. E. McLafferty, South Bend; C. E. Henderson, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Seguin, Miss Howsen, Mr. J. Brookhouse Bowler, John and Eugene Clark, of the English Opera Troupe, are at the Tremont.

The following were at Anderson's yesterday: E. M. Carpenter, Albany, N. Y.; E. Bachelor, Troy, N. Y.; S. B. McLane, Xenia, O.; W. F. Horton, Princeton; H. F. Backus, Detroit.

The following were at the Sherman yesterday: H. E. Stevenson, Bloomington; J. H. McAllister, St. Paul; Isidor Walter, San Francisco; M. A. Webb, Fort Wayne; Dick S. Allen, Fairplay, Col.; O. N. Bush, Cincinnati; W. E. Main, Peoria.

The following were at the Briggs yesterday: G. W. Swain, New York; H. M. Martin, Davenport; Edwin Helyer, Waupun, Wis.; John A. Child, Indianapolis; J. W. McDonald, Boston; Henry Metzgar, Pittsburgh; A. W. Butt, Springfield; W. A. Burley, Dakota; Amos Green, Quincy; J. Hathaway, Minnesota.

At the recent annual election of the Union Hide & Leather Company, the following-named persons were elected Directors: John L. Chapman, John C. Haines, George Schneider, Benjamin H. Campbell, M. N. Kimball, Clemens Hirsch, and Homer N. Hibbard. The following officers were elected by the Directors: President, J. L. Chapman; Vice President, B. H. Campbell; Secretary and Treasurer, H. N. Hibbard; Superintendent, C. Hirsch.

The community will learn with surprise and regret of the death of Mrs. Wilbur F. Storey, wife of the proprietor and editor of the Chicago *Times*. Mrs. Storey had been suffering from rheumatism of the heart for about two weeks, but her indisposition was not thought to be of a serious nature. On Monday evening she was believed by the physicians in attendance, Drs. Stratford and J. Adams Allen, to be much better. Her apparent convalescence, however, appears to have been followed by a relapse, for her death occurred at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. She was 31 years old. Her sister, Mrs. Stratford, wife of the physician who attended her, is the only blood relative of the deceased in this part of the country. All her other relations are living in Portland, Me., where Mrs. Storey resided previous to her removal to this city, where she was married about five years ago. The funeral will take place on Saturday from Mr. Storey's residence, No. 668 Michigan avenue.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

Having been appointed for this State, to aid exhibitors of products of Chemical Industry at the World's Fair, at Vienna, Mr. J. M. Hirsh, of this city, will furnish blank forms of application for space to those who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity to show to the world the progress made by our State in those industries.

Of the importance of this exhibition, sufficient has been said to render further remarks superfluous.

The group of Chemical Industry is classified into the following divisions:

A. Chemical products for technical and pharmaceutical purposes (acids, salts, chemical preparations of all sorts);

B. Raw substances and products of pharmacy, mineral waters, &c.;

C. Fats and their products (stearine, oil acids, glycerine, soaps, candles, tapers, &c.);

D. Products of dry distillation (as refined petroleum, slate oil, paraffin, phenylic acid, benzine, aniline, &c.);

E. Ethereal oils and perfumeries;

F. Matches, &c.;

G. Dye-stuffs, mineral and organic;

H. Resins (washed, dyed, or bleached), sealing-wax, varnish, albumen, isinglass, glue, starches, dextrin, &c.;

I. Contrivances and processes used in chemical productions;

K. Statistics of production.

The brief space of time within which exhibitors have to make their applications should be well used, and blanks for the purpose should be filled as early as possible, to secure space.

All desired information will be given by Mr. Hirsh, at his office, No. 88 West Washington street.

To the Ladies.

This day, of our own importation, 1,000 Marseilles toilet quilts, at $3, worth $4; 5,000 at $2.75 and $3.50, as good as are sold anywhere for $6 to $8; 500 pieces fine black mohair alpaca at 50 cents, as good as are retailed in this city for 75c. We have all the popular brands of bleached and brown cottons, which we will sell by the yard or piece, as low as they are jobbed in any wholesale house in the city. We will guarantee nearly all our prices to be lower than any house which pretends to sell at cost. C. W. & E. Pardridge & Co., Nos. 118 to 124 State street, near Madison, and No. 942 State street.

The Saratoga Geyser Water.

Buck & Rayner draw true Geyser water at the "Spa."

—It is about time to notice the fact that Mardi Gras will occur this year on the 25th of February.

MUSICAL.

Thousands of Common Schools

are about to adopt and sing from

CHEERFUL VOICES!!

our New, Genial, Beautiful, Popular JUVENILE SONG BOOK. By L. O. EMERSON.

Whole armies of Teachers and Children have been delighted with the same author's "Golden Wreath" and "Merry Chimes," and cannot do better than unite their voices in "cheerful voices" in singing from the new book, which they will pronounce—

Better than the Best of previous issues. Price, 50c.

A rare good song:

MEETING.................................Millard. 50

THE AMERICAN TUNE BOOK!

This truly National Work contains A THOUSAND TUNES, which, after careful inspection, 500 competent musicians decided to be the most popular ones published during the last half century.

All the well-proved favorites are included, and none omitted. Price, $1.50.

A pathetic and beautiful piece:

IT IS DONE.................................Poznanski. 30

The above books and pieces sent, post-paid, on receipt of retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.,
711 Broadway, New York.
LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

$5,000 TO BE GIVEN AWAY.

The Louisville Courier-Journal,

NATIONAL in its aims and reputation, and one of the brightest, spiciest, newsiest, and most readable papers on this continent. Daily, $12 a year; Sunday paper, $2; Weekly, $2 singly, or $1.60 in clubs.

$5,000 in valuable presents will be distributed by lot on July 1, to subscribers to WEEKLY. Circulars, with full particulars, and specimen copies, sent gratis on application. Address
COURIER-JOURNAL COMPANY,
Louisville, Ky.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD,
BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 15, 1873.

Proposals will be received until the 1st of February next, at Camden Station, Baltimore, Defiance, O., and Laporte, Ind., for the GRADUATION, MASONRY, and CROSS-TIES of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago Railway, from Defiance, O., to Walkerton Station, Ind., on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, 120 sections of one mile each. Plans, profiles, and specifications can be seen at Defiance for the line between Defiance and Syracuse, 48 miles, and at Laporte for the line between Syracuse and Walkerton, 47 miles.

Proposals for Cross-ties will state the price for each kind of timber, and number of each kind proposed for.

Payments monthly in cash, retaining 20 per cent as security for completion.

The Company retains the right to reject any and all proposals.
JAMES L. RANDOLPH,
Chief Engineer Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

FOR SALE.

THE BEST THING IN THE WEST.

3,000,000 ACRES LANDS

IN THE

Upper Arkansas Valley,

The finest portion of Kansas,

consisting of the alternate sections granted by Government for the construction of the road. The intermediate lands are subject to homesteads and pre-emptions.

The facts about this grant are: Eleven years' credit, low prices, a rich soil and splendid climate, short and mild winters, plenty of rainfall, and just at the right season; free transportation to those who purchase land. For circulars and information, apply to
C. N. PRATT, Agent,
144 LaSalle-st., Chicago,
or to A. E. TOUZALIN, Land Manager, Topeka, Kansas.

AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—AIMEE.

GREAT SUCCESS OF AIMEE.

NEW PARISIAN OPERA BOUFFE.

This (WEDNESDAY) evening, Jan. 22.

LA BELLE HELENE.

AIMEE as...............................HELENE.
JUTEAU as...............................PARIS.

Thursday—GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
Friday (Benefit of Mlle. AIMEE)—LA PERICHOLE.
Saturday—GRAND AIMEE MATINEE—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
Saturday Night, the greatest success of the age—LES CENT VIERGES.
Sunday Night, Grand Extra Performance—LES BRIGANDS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

MAX MARETZEK'S

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA

PAULINE LUCCA.

Clara Louise Kellogg.

Commencing Monday, Feb. 3, 1873.

Full particulars in Sunday papers.

CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ,

THE GREATEST LIVING ACTRESS.

NIXON'S—MACALLISTER.

ONE WEEK, commencing MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 20. Appearance of the popular PROF. J. M. MACALLISTER, the great Wizard, in his marvellous EASTERN DELUSIONS. Everything New, Strange, and Startling. One hundred elegant and costly presents given away every evening, regardless of cost. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. 300 One hundred pounds of Mixed Candies for the children at the Matinees. Entire change of performance nightly. General admission only 25 cents; reserved portion of the house, 50 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
C. AMORY BRUCE, Agent.

UNION PARK CONG'L CHURCH.

ORATORIO SOCIETY.

LECTURE AND CONCERT at Union Park Congregational Church, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 23.

LECTURE BY

Rev. LAIRD COLLIER.

Concert to commence at a quarter before 8 o'clock.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

MR. & MRS. DION BOUCICAULT,

Every Night and Saturday Matinee, as

Kerry and Milly.

True Wit, Mirth and Pathos. Everybody Delighted. Kerry a Gem.

In preparation—Boucicault's "PHANTOM."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Eleventh and twelfth performances of Bartley Campbell's superb Society Drama. Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1873, afternoon and evening, and until further notice, FATE—the greatest "hit" in many years. Every act encored. All the favorites in the cast.

"Belongs to the school of 'Divorce' but is more dramatic."—Journal. "In scenery and appointments nothing finer has ever been done in Chicago. Fate is a great success."—Tribune. "Fate has taken its place among the favorites."—Inter-Ocean. "No lover of the better class of plays should miss seeing it."—Post. "Every act received a hearty encore."—Times.

Order carriages at 10:20 p. m.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Monday evening, Jan. 20, every night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,

BOBBY NEWCOMB as PUNCH

In his original drama in 3 acts entitled

A LIFE'S LESSON!

The beautiful and accomplished lyric artists the FREEMAN SISTERS. R. M. CARROLL and his boys, Little Dick, The General, and Master Eddie, Miss Maude Hilton, Miss Leila Ellis, Sappho, and the Comedy Company in a new bill

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

Mackin and Wilson in New and Sparkling Specialties. First week of the new and original Burlesque, with new scenery and properties, entitled,

ARRAH NO BROGUE, or The Gal 'n the Lips.

Ben Cotton as Old Mr. Schimmerhorn. Wm. Arlington as Granny Peachbloom. Billy Rice as Arrah No Brogue. Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

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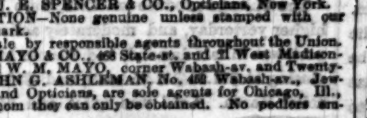

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J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 238 Wabash-av.

Hardware (Wholesale).
MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 19 Lake-st.

Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.
H. GREENEBAUM, 161 West Randolph-st.

Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
GILES, BRO. & CO., 266 & 268 Wab. & 254 W. Madison.
E. ALLEN & CO., cor. State & Allen, 157 State-st.
J. B. MAYO & CO., 269 Wabash-av., opp. Post Office.
WM. M. MAYO, 169 State-st. and 165 West Madison-st.

Leather, Tanners' Oil and Tools.
C. C. WALLIN & SONS, 18 South Canal-st.

Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
WAIST BROTHERS, 261 and 263 Wabash-av.

Oils, Naphtha, Gasoline (Wholesale).
KENLEY & JENKINS, 232 South Water-st.

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J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 N. Desplaines, and 325 State.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 110 and 112 East Madison-st.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 73 West Washington-st.
W. C. CLARKE, 47 West Washington-st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 80 and 82 West Randolph.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 12 and 14 LaSalle-st.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 134 and 135 Michigan-av.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 28 and 30 W. Washington.

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DIEBOLD & KINZLE, 57 State-st.
REBRING'S, 46 State, and cor. 14th and Indiana-av.
S. H. HARRIS, 23 South Canal-st.

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HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 41 Lake-st.

Sewing Machines.
THE LIGHT-RUNNING DOMESTIC, 74 State-st. Branches, 158 Twenty-second and 190 North Clark-st.

Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
FINNEY BROTHERS, 214 and 216 South Water-st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 226 to 230 South Water.
PURRINGTON & SCRANTON, 284 South Water-st.

Stoves.
AMERICAN BASE BURNER, 141 East Lake-st.

Tags and Jewellers' Findings.
DENNISON & CO., 84 South Canal-st.

Trunks.
CHAS. T. WILT, 144 State and 385 Wabash-av.

Undertaker.
SHELDON & DAVIES, 128 West Madison-st.
C. H. JORDAN, 112 Clark, near Court House.
JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph-st.

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RANE BROS. MF'G CO., 10 North Jefferson-st.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accomo'dation.	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1.00 p. m.	9:25 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:40 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:25 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	‡ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	‡ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	‡ 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	10:30 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	10:30 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
St. Paul & Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:00 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*10:00 p. m.	*‡8:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out-freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In-freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, 128 Washington-st.

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	‡5:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:45 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	* 5:15 p. m.	‡ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	‡9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:00 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡*6:00 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

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CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Samana Bay: Secret History of the San Domingo Negotiations—Washington News: Proceedings in Congress; The Investigations.

SECOND PAGE—The $20,000 Suit: Third Day of the Case of Tucker vs. the Relief Society—Mr. Wheeler's Issuance of Tax-Deeds—The Field and Stable—The National Insurance Company—Government and the Telegraph—Correspondence between Mr. William Orton and Mayor Medill—Chicago Dry Goods Market.

THIRD PAGE—Street Viaducts: Who Shall Pay for Bridging the Streets?—Sanitary Matters—The Law Courts—Personal—The Vienna Exposition—Railroad Time Table—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: Governor Oglesby's Election; a Legislative Placer—How Erie Canal Tolls are Expended—The Earth's Interior—Current News Items—Amusements.

FIFTH PAGE—The State Capital: Election of United States Senator—Markets by Telegraph—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE—Money and Commerce.

SEVENTH PAGE—The Washingtonian Home—The Burned-Out Congregationalists—The City in Brief—General News Items—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, Etc.

EIGHTH PAGE—State Legislatures—New York News—Foreign—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Auction Advertisements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Aimee Opera Bouffe Troupe. Evening, "La Belle Helene." Afternoon, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," by Aiken's Company.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Dion Boucicault and wife. "Kerry; or Night and Morning;" "Milly, the Maid with the Milk-Pail."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Joseph Murphy. "Help." Afternoon and evening.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. New Comedy Company. "Fate." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. Ethiopian Comicalities.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Dramatic and Musical Varieties. Afternoon and evening.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton, between Washington and Randolph streets. Macallister. Afternoon and evening.

STAR CONCERT—Seguin English Opera Troupe. Afternoon. Union Park Congregational Church.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SALT RHEUM CURED BY USING JUNIPER TAR Soap. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, DEPRESSION of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by Druggists.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, January 22, 1873.

Pinchback's credentials as Senator-elect from Louisiana were presented to the Senate yesterday.

Harlan, the editor, vouches that Harlan, the Senator, is without taint of corruption in Union Pacific matters.

The debate on the Sloop bill is still under way in the Senate. It was decided, yesterday, to limit the aggregate tonnage of the sloops to 10,000 tons, and their cost, in all, to $4,000,000.

Foster, the car-hook murderer, has failed in his last hope. The New York Court of Appeals upholds the decision of the Lower Court, and orders it to "effectuate" its sentence,—in plain English, to hang him.

Perteet, who has been twice convicted of murder, now makes a personal appeal to Governor Oglesby for a commutation of his sentence to imprisonment for life. He pleads that the evidence against him is all circumstantial.

Ames was questioned, yesterday, about the $10,000 contributed toward Harlan's election by the Union Pacific Railway. He knew nothing about it; but said that he and his brother had contributed $4,000 for the last Indiana October election, at the request of Secretary Boutwell and Senator Morton. When asked why he sent his money to that State, he replied, in his favorite phrase, that he put it where he thought it would do the most good.

Governor Oglesby was elected United States Senator for this State, yesterday. A formal joint ballot remains to be held, to-day, but the result, after the separate votes of the Senate and House, yesterday, is a forgone conclusion. Senatorial elections were held, yesterday, in several other States. In Georgia, the balloting shows Gordon to be the strongest of the five candidates, but no election has yet been reached. Senator Howe has been re-elected in Wisconsin. In New York, Conkling is far ahead on the separate ballots, and will, without doubt, be elected on the joint ballot, to-day. Nevada has given, or rather has sold, her Senatorship to John P. Jones, of San Francisco, who, to make sure of his votes, "bought 'em twice over, sir."

A resolution has been offered in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, asking that measures be taken to prevent the frauds practised upon emigrants by American Emigration Companies. The resolution, undoubtedly, has reference to the large numbers of Italians who are arriving at New York in an utterly destitute condition, having been induced to leave Italy by misrepresentations of agents. It is but recently that certain German papers have commented very severely upon the manner in which German emigrants are treated, and have charged that the United States Government has refused to enter into a Convention with the German Government to secure protection for emigrants. As these charges and reflections upon the United States now come from a double source, it is time that our own Government gave the matter serious attention, especially as it is for our interests to encourage emigration.

Somebody has introduced into the Legislature of Indiana a bill to prohibit the sale of goods by sample in that State by non-residents. This is a proposition to transplant the Chinese system by which men in the Flowery Kingdom think they protect themselves from outside barbarians. This bill will not be perfect unless it prohibit any person in Indiana going out of the State to buy goods. Then Indiana will, commercially, be as well protected as China. If necessary to enforce the law, a wall might be built around the State, to keep foreign pedlers out and the natives in. Why should an Indianian be permitted by the Legislature to purchase goods from a non-resident 25 to 40 per cent cheaper than he can get them at home for? Why not build up a home market? If protection is right for the whole country against foreign nations, why is it not right for Indiana, as against Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and Kentucky?

The disgraceful business of contesting seats in Congress is illustrated by the result of two cases just reported. Congress met March 4, 1871, and will expire March 3, next. One Delarge was returned as a member from South Carolina, and took his seat; a man named Bowen contested it; now, at the close of the term, the Committee reports that neither of them was honestly elected, yet both will get paid, possibly, $12,000 each. The seat of the member from Florida was contested, and now, after he has drawn two years' pay and mileage, it is reported that he was never entitled to a seat, and that some other person was. Both will of course get paid, and the rightful member will serve about one month of his term. Contested cases ought to be heard promptly, and decided upon at the very beginning of the session. Members are elected now twelve months before the meeting of Congress, and the whole evidence ought to be ready to be laid before the House at its meeting, and immediate action should be had.

The determination of the Board of Underwriters to examine the heating arrangements of the various churches which are insured is a very proper one. The Committee appointed for the purpose will not make its examination for two or three days yet, which will give the interested parties time to examine their heating arrangements, and, if they are defective or unsafe, they will have time to make the necessary alterations. This will be a matter of necessity, as the Underwriters have given a practical shape to their action by resolving to notify the owners of unsafe property to make the necessary repairs within five days, or else the risks held by companies represented in the Board will be withdrawn. This is praiseworthy as far as it goes, but why limit action to the churches, which are in use but once or twice a week, and leave out the numerous other large buildings in the city which are in constant use? Defective flues have been the causes of nine-tenths of the recent fires. Let the Underwriters make their rule universal, and this wholesale destruction of property by fire will soon be checked.

Mr. Brooks testifies in his own behalf before the Credit Mobilier Committee that he was not appointed a Government Director until October, 1867, and, in order to avoid entanglement in the discords of the Board, did not take the oath of office for six months afterwards. He accepted the position at a sacrifice, for it prevented him from owning Pacific Railroad stock, and compelled him to transfer to his son-in-law a contract for Credit Mobilier stock, to which he had become entitled in 1867, before he was a member of Congress. He has never, he says, received any dividends or any profits in any shape from this transfer. His advances to his son-in-law were a loan, payment of which was strictly enforced. He says, in brief, "All I have done was, when not a member of Congress, to accept an offer Durant made to sell me at par certain shares of Credit Mobilier stock, and when not a Government Director of the road to transfer to Neilson the offer made me when not a Congressman." Mr. Brooks denies point-blank that he ever conversed with Alley, as asserted by M'Comb, who swears that he heard Brooks negotiating for the control of the Democratic side of the House.

It seems rather unfair that the Constitutional prohibition of special privileges and advantages in commerce should be urged against the bill for the relief of the sufferers by the Boston fire, and Chicago would be the last to call for its enforcement after the kindnesses, Governmental and individual, which have been shown to our city. It is not to be denied, however, that the precedents which have been offered in the departure from this principle, for Portland and Chicago are full of danger, and the accumulation of such precedents must constantly increase this danger. It must be recollected that Boston's own actions and declarations have proved that her people are not in need of relief to anything like the same extent as were Portland and Chicago. The people were rich and out of debt; their insurance was reasonably good; they have abundant monetary resources; and they have declined proffers of assistance from other cities. It is also true that, lumber being excluded, as in the case of Chicago, they will derive even less relief than we did from the temporary abandonment of the tariff on certain articles, and our experience has proved that this relief was not important except in one or two articles. In this view of the case, Boston can better afford to sacrifice the small benefit that might be derived from the bill than could either Portland or Chicago.

The Chicago produce markets were generally higher yesterday, and moderately active. Mess pork was in fair demand, and 10c per brl higher, closing at $11.75@11.85 cash, and $12.25@12.30 seller March. Lard was quiet and 5@10c per 100 lbs higher, at $7.20@7.25 cash, and $7.55@7.60 seller March. Meats were moderately active, and a shade firmer, at 3⅞@4c for shoulders; 5⅝@5¾c for short ribs; 6⅛c for short clear, and 7¾c per lb for 16 lb green hams. Dressed hogs were active and a shade firmer, at $4.40 per 100 lbs for heavy, and $4.60@4.65 for light. Highwines were quiet and steady at 88c per gallon. Flour was very quiet, but strong, owing to light stocks. Wheat was active and irregular at Monday's prices, closing at $1.25⅝ cash, and $1.26⅝ seller February. Corn was more active, and ⅛@¼c higher, closing firm at 30⅜@30½c cash, and 30⅝@30¾c seller February. Oats were dull and steady at 25⅛c cash, and 25½c seller February. Rye was quiet and firm at 63c. Barley was weak, declining 4c, and closing at 76c for No. 2, and 64c for No. 3. The hog market opened active and higher, but before the close the improvement was lost, the market closing steady at $3.65@3.90. Cattle continue dull, and prices were 25c per 100 lbs. lower than at the close of last week. Sheep were in fair request at unchanged prices. On Saturday last there were in store in this city 1,379,690 bu wheat, 2,710,185 bu corn, 1,026,373 bu oats, 237,043 bu rye, and 301,940 bu barley.

While it is not to be denied that the evidence before the Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee, so far, has implicated Mr. James Brooks in a larger degree than any other member of Congress, it would not be well that public attention should be so concentrated upon his case as to overlook others who are likely to be implicated in the same manner, though perhaps not to the same extent. There appears to be an effort in certain quarters to bring this about. But the investigation has ceased to be a respecter of persons. It has gone far enough in its various developments of fraud and bribery, in connection with both the Credit Mobilier and the Union Pacific Railroad, to attest a sad and serious state of corruption that must be met now, if we would escape a repetition in the future. The time has passed when any personal or political considerations should enter into the case. There is no reason that Republicans should congratulatulate themselves and their party because Mr. Brooks is a Democrat. It is rather a fact to be commonly regretted that corruption of the enormous proportions developed in the present investigations should have been possible at any time and in any party. It is not probable that Mr. Brooks was the only member of Congress who was corrupted with Credit Mobilier dividends. We know already that others have enjoyed profits from a scheme in which the Government was defrauded. The relative extent of the guilt of these various Congressmen has not yet been determined; but it will be when their knowledge of the nature of the transaction shall be demonstrated. Mr. Brooks' culpability has been increased by the vehemence of his protests, perhaps, but he must not be made a scapegoat, upon whom public odium may be concentrated, to the exclusion of others who are guilty. Neither justice nor the object of the investigation will be fully satisfied until all who have been guilty shall be adjudged and punished accordingly.

One branch of the Illinois Legislature, a few days ago, permitted itself to be wheedled into a substantially unanimous vote in favor of a bill pending in Congress, which professes to grant homesteads to soldiers and sailors of the late war, but which is in reality nothing but a bill to give business, at the public expense, to claim agents. Under existing law, anybody, soldier or sailor, can get a homestead of public land free of all cost, and free of any fee to any claim agent. This law is not popular with claim agents. They think that any person who wants a homestead should be made to pay $25, at least, to some person for getting it for him. So they have invented a bill which authorizes any soldier or sailor to receive scrip from the Government for a homestead, and when the homestead shall be occupied by the soldier or sailor, or his assignee then a patent for the land shall issue to him.' This scrip is assignable, that is, it may be sold by the sailor or soldier, but it is coupled with the condition that before the land is patented it must be occupied and cultivated. The value of such scrip may be estimated when any person can go and get the same land for nothing by merely occupying and settling on it. It is represented that this bill will call for scrip for nearly 250,000,000 acres of land. The scrip will, at most, during the life-time of any soldier or sailor now living, not have a value of over 20 cents an acre, which will make $32 for the scrip issued to each soldier or sailor. It will cost to prepare the papers, obtain proofs of discharge, and other expenses, including the fees of the claim agent, $18 to $20, for which the agent will hold the scrip until paid. The homestead, therefore, will consist of $12 or $14 in money, obtained after two or three years' delay. The scrip will be bought up by capitalists in large quantities, and twenty-five years hence will be worth $3 to $5 an acre. The financial operation of the bill may be thus stated: 250,000,000 acres of land, worth $1.25 per acre, $325,000,000, granted to the soldiers and sailors, in scrip, which will sell for $50,000,000, which sum will be divided—to the soldiers and sailors, $18,750,000, and to the claim agents $31,250,000. Is this a bill for the relief of the soldiers and sailors, or for the claim agents? And in the end the bill throws this immense body of land, at a nominal cost, into the hands of speculators, who can afford to hold it until it is worth something. Yet that is the bill which the Legislature of Illinois proposes to ask Congress to pass. It would be infinitely better to ask Congress to vote directly $20 per head to every man who served in the war, or his widow or children.

GOVERNOR OGLESBY'S ELECTION.

The protest prepared by a number of the members of the Legislature against the constitutionality of the election of Governor Oglesby to the United States Senate may serve as a means for the display of respect for Constitutions, but it unfortunately wants legal force. The Constitution of the State of Illinois of 1870, Section 5, Article 5, provides:

> Neither the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor of Public Accounts, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Instruction, nor Attorney General shall be eligible to any other office during the period for which he shall have been elected.

Because of this provision, a number of members of the General Assembly deny: 1, the eligibility of Governor Oglesby to the office of United States Senator; and, 2, that any member who has sworn to support the Constitution of Illinois can vote for him for any office during the term for which he was elected Governor. This denial includes, of course, the proposition that Governor Oglesby, having just sworn to support the State Constitution, cannot accept the Senatorship without violating that oath.

The first part of this protest, that denying the eligibility of Governor Oglesby, has been disposed of so long ago, and so frequently, that it does not admit of discussion. The qualifications of Senators and Representatives in Congress are prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, and no State, by law or by Constitution, can add to or take from those qualifications. Any man eligible to the office of Senator under the National Constitution cannot be disqualified or rendered ineligible by anything contained in any State law or Constitution. That was decided sixty years ago, and frequently since then. In the Constitution of Illinois of 1848 there was a provision that no person elected to the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of the State should be eligible to any office in this State, or the United States, during the term for which he was elected, and for one year thereafter; and it further declared that "all votes for either of them for any elective office, given by the General Assembly or the people, shall be void." This was much stronger than the present Constitution, because it declared that all votes given for a Judge during the nine years of his term, and one year after, should be void. Notwithstanding this prohibition, Judge Trumbull, who had been a Judge of the Supreme Court, and whose term had not expired, was elected Representative in Congress in November, 1854, and in the winter following was elected Senator. The case was decided by both Houses of Congress, that, being qualified under the Constitution of the United States, he could not be rendered ineligible by anything in the State Constitution. The same thing has been decided over and over again, and is not open any longer to any doubt or question.

The second question, as to the right of a member of the General Assembly to violate his oath to support the Constitution of the State by voting for Governor Oglesby, and the other question, as to Governors accepting the office, are practically disposed of by the answer to the question of eligibility. The Constitution of the United States is the law of the land, anything in the State Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding. Members who have sworn to support the State Constitution have also sworn that, when it conflicts or is inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, they must obey and follow the latter, anything in the State Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding. If the prohibitions of the State Constitution are repugnant to, and inconsistent with, the superior provisions of the Constitution of the United States, they are void, and have no effect, and the oaths of the members of the General Assembly require that they be disregarded.

However just and pertinent may be the objection to vacating the office of Governor by the election of the incumbent to the United States Senate, it is only an objection going to the expediency of that election, and in no sense affects the legality thereof, nor the sworn obligations of the members.

The provisions of the State Constitution, of course, remain in full force as prohibiting the election of any of the officers named to any office created by the laws or Constitution of this State, and of which this State has any jurisdiction.

A LEGISLATIVE PLACER.

The Legislature of Wisconsin has before it a measure which promises a lively if not profitable entertainment. A mammoth land-grant is to be disposed of, and its value is great. In June, 1856, Congress granted to the State of Wisconsin, in aid of the construction of a railroad from Madison or Columbus, by way of Portage City, to the St. Croix River, or lake, thence to the west end of Lake Superior, land to the extent of every alternate section for six miles on each side of the road, for its full length. The State granted the land to the St. Croix & Superior Railway Company. Strange to say, nothing was done under this grant. Ten years later, when the grant was about expiring, Congress granted an extension of time, with an addition of four sections of land in width. It was further added, that the road should be extended to Bayfield. Northern Wisconsin was still regarded as a wilderness, and even the addition to the grant of land did not appeal sufficiently strong to the St. Croix & Superior Railroad Company to induce them to comply with the terms, and the grant was allowed to expire by limitation. In the meantime, that corporation had practically expired. It was then discovered that this long-neglected grant had a value—was a mine of wealth. The country through which the road was to have run was explored. The St. Croix land-grant was found to include a million and a half of acres, most of it fine timber land. The Legislature of Wisconsin at last repealed the charter of the St. Croix Railroad Company. This was in the spring of 1871. In September of the same year, a new Company was organized at Hudson, by the name of the North Wisconsin Railway Company. Its organization included the managers of the West Wisconsin Railway. This Company proposed to take the grant, making the road an extension of the recently-completed West Wisconsin Railway, and immediately constructed 18 miles of road on the line of the original survey. The ownership of the grant was, however, disputed. J. Proctor Knott's famous speech on Duluth killed the bill for a further extension of the grant. At last, Justice Miller, holding a Circuit Court at St. Paul, last summer decided that, until Congress should declare a default, the title to the land was in the State of Wisconsin. This produced a change. The Legislature would again have the disposition of the grant, the value of which is variously estimated from twelve to forty millions of dollars. It comprises over 600,000 acres of timber lands, and as much more of hardwood land. It is also said to contain beds of iron ore, the outcroppings of which yield 67 per cent of pure iron. Who will get this valuable gift? Of course, a large lobby is interested. Foremost among the contestants is the North Wisconsin Railway Company, represented by Mr. A. Baldwin, President of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, and a bill donating the land to this Company has already been introduced in the State Senate. The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, represented by the veteran Hans Crocker, Esq., claims it, as having in fact been a portion of a grant originally made to one of the branch roads of the present system of that Company. They offer, in case they get it, to build, in addition to the lines named in the grant, a road from the mouth of the Chippewa River, *via* Durand and Eau Claire, to Chippewa Falls, and a branch to Menomonee City. Mr. J. F. Joy claims the grant for the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad. The lumbermen, co-operating with Ezra Cornell and other Eastern capitalists, propose to take the grant, do all that the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company offers to do, and, in addition, build 75 miles of road through the Red Cedar Valley. It is understood at Madison that the Northwestern Railway Company is not an indifferent spectator of this prize distribution, and that it will cast its strength in favor of the North Wisconsin Company. Governor Washburn has gone to Washington, and it is thought will come back prepared to advise a division of the subsidy,—one part to the railroad and the rest to endow State charities. It has been a long time since a Western Legislature has had such a rich prize to give away as a reward of virtue to the most exemplary applicant.

A BOLD STOCK OPERATION.

The Circular on Finance, which the Turkish Government was alleged to have issued to its principal envoys, the publication of which in the London *Times* has been made the basis of a libel suit instituted by the Turkish Government against that paper, was, it appears, a very clever forgery concocted by stock-jobbers, and in its way was worthy of Fisk or Jay Gould. Several of the Turkish loans carry 6 per cent interest on their par value, and in some of them a portion of the bonds are paid off by periodical drawings. The circular stated that there would be no more of these drawings and no more sinking fund, and that the whole of the Turkish loans would soon be consolidated into a single stock, bearing only 5 per cent interest. The circular also stated that a tax was to be levied both on the foreign and domestic holders of the debt. Of course, the intention was to purchase Turkish stock very largely, which would be sure to fall upon such representations from the Government. The project miscarried, however, as the circular appeared in the *Times* on the morning of the first of two days on which the English Stock Exchange was closed, and thus no operations could be effected before the disavowal was made public. The scheme, however, was a very ingenious one, and would have made a black day in the London stock market had it not been for the above ill-luck. Regarding it in all its aspects, there is an amusing degree of coolness in the almost constant lectures which our English brethren are in the habit of reading to us concerning stock speculations of the Jay Gould sort. The New York stock market never developed a more ingenious swindle than this.

HOW ERIE CANAL TOLLS ARE EXPENDED.

The New York and Erie Canal begun operations in 1826, and between 1852 and 1854 there was some enlargement of its capacity. The money expended for its original construction, and the money expended for its enlargement, as well as all the cost of repairs, and management, have been refunded with interest to the State of New York out of its earnings, and with a surplus now amounting to about $50,000,000. It should be also borne in mind that the management of the canal has been at times exceedingly corrupt. Both parties have used the canal as a political machine, from whose revenues there was to be paid large dividends. It is frankly confessed that, of the sums charged to repairs on the Erie Canal for the last thirty years, at least 50 per cent was used fraudulently and corruptly. Nevertheless, charging the Erie Canal with the cost of its construction, and with the interest on all loans, and with the expenditures for repairs and salaries, and all other expenses of whatever nature and kind, the revenues received by the State have paid all these, and exhibit a surplus to the credit of the canal of $50,000,000. That sum expended by the State upon the enlargement of the canal would give us a steamboat canal from the lakes to New York City. All this revenue has been collected by the State of New York from a tax levied upon the products of the West passing through that State, and upon the return products purchased by the people of the West. All appeals made to the State of New York to remit this tax, and to make the canal free, have been disregarded. The answer always made is, that New York has a large canal debt, and that the revenues from the canal do not pay the interest on that debt, and the cost of maintaining and repairing the canals. This is true in one sense; but, when applied to the Erie Canal, in which the people of the West alone are interested, it is wholly untrue. It seems that some twenty-five years ago the Legislature of New York, unable to resist the demands of neighborhoods, provided a system of lateral canals. The scheme was a monstrous job. It was a measure to rob the State, and to perpetuate the tax upon the West. To construct these lateral canals a large debt was created, and the revenues of the Erie Canal were pledged to pay the interest on this debt, and in aid of the cost of maintaining and repairing these canals. No one of these canals has ever done business enough to pay a tithe of its cost, or even to pay the salaries of the toll-gatherers. In the annual report of the Comptroller of the State of New York, giving the business of 1872, we have a statement of the gross earnings of all these canals, with a statement of the expenditures for repairs and salaries upon each. This report is as follows:

Canals.	*Gross revenue.*	*Salaries and repairs.*
Champlain	$150,644	$488,083
Oswego	90,797	313,469
Cayuga and Seneca	17,883	64,586
Chemung	4,121	118,985
Chenango	5,691	283,748
Black River	10,839	119,479
Genesee Valley	18,828	229,613
Oneida Lake	.....	5,710
Baldwinsville	.....	150
Oneida River	650	.....
Seneca River	154	.....
Cayuga Inlet	300	152
Crooked Lake	270	13,705
Total expenditures		$1,687,681
Total gross revenue		300,182
Excess of salaries and repairs over revenue		$1,387,499

The receipts from the Erie Canal in the same year were $2,760,147; expenditures for salaries and repairs, $1,687,021; excess of revenue over expenses, $1,073,126. It will be seen that the entire surplus revenue from the Erie Canal was taken to pay the deficiency in the receipts of the other canals, and that even this was not enough for the purpose. It will be seen also, that the cost of repairs and salaries for these canals was $1,687,681, when the whole gross revenue from them was but $300,000. This is no accidental result. It is equally as favorable as the results for the last fifteen years. To keep an army of officers employed, and to give out contracts for repairs to partisan friends, from one million to a million and a half of the surplus earnings of the Erie Canal are taken annually. This is the way the money extorted by New York for the transit of goods across that State is applied, and this is the explanation why that State cannot expend any of the $50,000,000 surplus revenue received from the Erie Canal in its enlargement.

The Earth's Interior.

The following paragraph is travelling the rounds of the press:

> From a late telegram it appears that for the last twenty-five years there has been a party of scientists, composed of representatives from five different nations, including the United States, engaged in sinking a shaft into the bowels of the earth, for the purpose of investigating the truth of the theory of internal fusion. This shaft was sunk near Bruges, in Belgium. On the first of last November the heat became so intense that it was found impossible to proceed. They had then reached the depth of 37,810 feet and six inches—so the story runs. A few hours after the miners had withdrawn from the shaft a sulphurous smoke, accompanied by blue flames, began to issue from the mouth of the shaft, accompanied by rumblings and tremblings of the earth, and a discharge of burning lava with ashes. Surrounding towns and villages were destroyed, and many inhabitants perished. The people are filled with terror, and believe that the scientists have bored through into hell. Even the scientists themselves appear to be struck with consternation at the appalling success of their investigations, and at last accounts were devising ways and means to plug up the hole they had opened into the infernal regions.

The story is a very pretty one, lacking only the essential of truth. We are not yet able to excavate to a depth of seven and one-sixth miles, and perhaps never will be; but even if such a depth could be reached we should not be more than half way down to the sea of liquid fire, which is believed to form about 82 parts in 83 of the oblate spheroid that men call the solid globe. The story of the mysterious boring must rank with that of the Plantamour comet and the moon hoax.

Senator Ferry, of Michigan, is evidently of the opinion that the United States Government has not business enough on its hands at the present time. He desire that it should now take parental charge of the pleasure-seeking of its good people. He wants the Island of Mackinac set apart as a Public Park, and placed under the control of the Secretary of War. Why the Secretary of War should have the special privilege of overlooking the recreations of the inhabitants of the United States rather than any other official, Senator Ferry does not stop to explain. He desires, however, that this gentleman should relieve his serious duties of keeping the murderous machinery of Government in good order by protecting the Island of Mackinac from the vandalism that might shoot the game in its forests, catch the fish on its shores, or cut down its timber. The Secretary, under this bill, is also expected to supervise the construction of roads and bridle-paths, and otherwise beautify the island, all of which is to be done from the revenue that may be derived from the leasing of building sites. The bill fails to provide that the Secretary shall also have power to coerce the pleasure-seekers of this country to lease sites and build houses thereon. This seems to be an omission. If the Government is to undertake to regulate the recreations of health-seeking escapades of the American people at all, it should have full powers to make them act in accordance with its supreme judgment.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE APOLLO CLUB CONCERT.

The first reception of the Apollo Musical Club was given, last evening, at Standard Hall, to one of the most brilliant audiences ever assembled in Chicago, and also to one of the most delightful. The Apollo Club, which is organized entirely with male voices, on the Maennerchor basis, was started for the practice and study of male choruses and part songs about four months since, during which time it has been under the careful and severe drilling of Mr. A. W. Dohn, its musical director, the former conductor of the Mendelssohn Society, which attained a great reputation in its day. It has labored faithfully and arduously, and with a degree of enthusiasm hitherto unknown to any musical society ever organized here. The Club has a double object in view: first, to attain a high degree of excellence in singing; and, second, to combine with this an equally high degree of social enjoyment. It is the intention of the officers of the Club, when the opportunity is afforded, to obtain possession of a commodious hall and make its entertainments purely of a festival nature. During the season four more entertainments will be given, at which many musical novelties will be brought out which could not be produced at the first reception. The concerts are only given to associate members, the number of whom is limited by the constitution to 500.

Prior to the commencement of the concert, the President of the Club made a brief statement of the origin and objects of the Society, and the Club then opened the concert with Kuecken's stirring chorus "Ever Loyal." The remaining numbers were Seifert's "Always More;" Girschner's "Beware;" Schumann's "Dreamy Lake;" Durner's "Spring Again Rejoices;" Schroeter's "Champagne Song," and Haertel's "Miller's Daughter." It is not too much to say perhaps, that it was the best male singing ever heard in this city by a home society. The parts are not entirely balanced, the basses, especially the second basses, being the predominant part, but this is a defect which will speedily be remedied. The bass parts are now full, and special attention will be given to the tenors, a part which is always more difficult to obtain than the bass. There are now about 30 singers in the club, and the remaining 10 (the singing members being limited to 40) will be added to the tenors, care being taken to select only the best. In drilling the Club, particular attention has been given to shading and expression, and in these respects nothing has been heard here comparable to the Club's singing since the time of the Saengerfest in 1860, when the New York Arion Society made such a reputation here for the very same qualities. The audience was delighted, and expressed its delight in the most unmistakable manner. An attempt was made to *encore* several of the members, but the conductor successfully resisted until the "Champagne Song," when the demonstration became so pronounced that he yielded, and the Club repeated it. The soloists of the evening were Miss Jessica Haskell, Mr. Robert Goldbeck, and Messrs. Foltz and Bowen, the latter two being members of the Club. Miss Haskell's numbers were chosen from Schumann's and Schubert's music, and were thus in admirable keeping with the general character of the programme. Her sweet, sympathetic voice found full play in the Schumann songs, and led the way to a genuine surprise at the forcible and highly dramatic manner in which she sang the "Erl King." She received the heartiest of *encores* for her singing, and replied with one of Schumann's songs from the "Cyclus," "Woman's Life and Love." In this connection, too much praise can hardly be given to Mr. Florence Ziegfeld for the handsome manner in which he furnished the trying accompaniment to the "Erl King." Mr. Goldbeck played Liszt's "Serenata" and effective and brilliant "Hungarian Rhapsody" in a manner which aroused the enthusiasm of the audience. His crisp, clear touch, and finished style of playing were happily adapted to both numbers. Mr. Foltz, who is an active member of the Club, and gives his business leisure to music without making it his sole profession, sung the superb ballad of Loewe's, "The Meeting at the Sea Shore," in a manner which could only make one wish that his whole time were given to music. His fine method and fine voice were handsomely developed in the ballad, which is of a much higher class than the English ballads. Mr. Bowen, also an active member of the Club, sang the "Salute a Bergamo" in a very forcible and spirited way, and was called out to make his acknowledgments.

The Club is deserving of congratulation for the handsome manner in which it acquitted itself, and, as it gives four more public receptions before spring, its associate members may also congratulate themselves.

"LE PETIT FAUST"

was produced by the Aimee Opera Bouffe Company at Aiken's Theatre, last evening, for the first time in Chicago. The house was well filled, though not so large as on the preceding night, the opera being wholly unknown. It can hardly hope to rival in popularity the "Duchesse," "La Perichole," and "La Belle Helene," and it would have been as well to have given "Les Brigands" in its place, apart from the managerial desire to bring out something new. The plot and the dialogue of "Petit Faust" are among the most daring of the French school—in fact, so decidedly bad at times as to render ignorance of French a blissful condition for the modestly inclined. The performance was chiefly notable in the first appearance of Mlle. Bonelli, a buxom, rollicking *prima*, very much after Aimee's own pattern, and a dangerous rival to her in all the elements of popularity. Her voice is of a fresh, pure quality, and she uses it to the best possible advantage. The hit of the evening was her rendering of the burlesque on "Vaterland," Mons. Juteau sharing in the double *encore*. The chorus was in excellent training, and the orchestra, having received the belated music books, proved to be very fine. To-night, "La Belle Helene" will be given for the only time, with Aimee as *Helene* and Juteau as *Paris*.

THE ORATORIO CONCERT.

The Oratorio Concert, which was interrupted by the fire on Thursday evening last, will be given to-morrow evening, at the Union Park Congregational Church, with the following programme:

1. Organ Voluntary.
   Mr. G. C. Knopfel.
2. Chorus—"The Heavens are Telling."
3. Quartette.
   Mrs. Farwell, Miss Holden, Messrs. Howard and Hubbard.
4. Solo—"It is Enough," from "Elijah."
   Mr. Fritz Foltz.
5. Quartette from "Fidelio."
   Mrs. Farwell, Mrs. Johnson, Messrs. Bowen and Sabin.
6. Organ—"Hallelujah Chorus,"—"Mount of Olives."
   Mr. G. C. Knopfel.
7. Lecture—"Beethoven."
   Rev. Robert Laird Collier.
8. Chorus—"He Watching over Israel."
9. Solo from "The Seasons."
   Mr. F. A. Bowen.
10. Quartette.
    Mrs. Farwell, Mrs. Johnson, and Messrs. Howard and Hubbard.
11. Chorus—"The Curse of the Lord," from "Naaman."

The old members of the society are earnestly invited to assist in this concert, and to be at the church by 7 o'clock on the evening of the concert.

BENEVOLENT FIREMEN.

The Benevolent Association of the paid Fire Department held its annual meeting last evening at the Williams engine house, on West Lake street, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, E. B. Chandler; Vice President, D. J. Sweenie; Recording Secretary, D. B. Kenyon; Financial Secretary, Joel A. Kinney; Treasurer, Joel Prescott. Several yearly reports were read, the most important and interesting of which was that of the Treasurer. It shows that the amount of general fund on hand at the commencement of the last fiscal year was $3,850.86; that the receipts during the year were $1,171.89; that the expenditures during the year were $4,580.13; and that the balance remaining in the hands of the Treasurer at the commencement of the present year is $441.61. The amount of insurance premium fund in the treasury Jan. 16, 1872, was $2,544.37; the present amount is $2,296.37; expenditures during the year, $248.00. The other business transacted was of no particular importance, and would not interest the general public.

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

Annual Meeting of the Iowa State Horicultural Society.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Jan. 21.—The annual meeting of the Iowa State Horticultual Society began its session in this city to-day. President Foster called the Convention to order at 10½ o'clock. The session was opened with prayer by Mr. Smith. President Foster expressed his regrets that the Northern Illinois Horticultural Society met at the same time. The date of the Iowa meeting was fixed by statute, and could not be changed. The Board of Directors, with substitutes for those absent, were appointed a Committee on Programme.

Mr. Budd, of Benton County, raised the question of membership. A reading of the by-laws showed that the membership of the Society expired the day previous to the annual meeting, except as to officers. Some one moved that the old members reconstitute themselves members by paying the fee. Mr. Budd suggested that there was no Society to act upon the motion.

Mr. Brewster, President of the Scott County Society, cut the knot by paying his fee. Others followed suit. The Society was organized immediately after.

The balance of the morning hour was spent in discussing a hardy variety of apples and pears, shown by Mr. Kinney, of Rock Island.

At 2 o'clock p. m., the Committee on Programme reported for Wednesday and Thursday. For Wednesday forenoon, reports upon apples, by E. H. Calkins and R. C. Spear, with discussions, and revision of lists; in the afternoon, reports upon small fruits, and revision; in the evening, election of officers, and an essay upon hardy flowering plants, by J. T. Temple. For Thursday morning, discussion upon pears, cherries, and plums; afternoon, essay on structural botany, by Mr. Budd, and the relation of scientific botany to horticulture, by C. C. Parry, closing with a discussion on hedges; evergreen and forest tree culture to occupy the evening.

On motion, President Foster was invited to deliver his address, which was complied with. It embraced a large view of horticultural prospects in Iowa.

The annual report of the Secretary followed the address. An essay on entomology by Professor Bessey had been received by the Secretary, and its reading evoked a general discussion upon the nature and habits of the white grub worm and the means of exterminating it. Some had found fall plowing effective; others not, though thoroughly cultivating was favored by all. The discussion finally wandered off upon the advisability of selling fruit by weight.

It was unanimously voted that the reports of the *ad interim* Committees for the several districts close the afternoon session, though but three of the ten Committees reported, viz.: Mr. Brackett, of the First; Mrs. Ives, of the Second, and Mr. Watrop, of the Third.

This evening the Society attend, by invitation, a lecture of Professor C. C. Parry upon the Early Explorations and Settlement of the Mississippi Valley. The Society is not largely attended, but its best men are here. Among the noted horticulturists present are Carkins and Leonard, of Burlington; Brackett, of Denmark; Wood, of Springdale; Strohm, of Iowa City; Mrs. Ives, of Ottumwa; Budd, of Benton County; Mott, of Alamankee, and others.

SPRINGFIELD.

Perteet's Personal Application for a Commutation of Sentence—Filing of Corporate Articles—Important Motions Before the Supreme Court.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 21.—A. J. Perteet, who was convicted of murder by a Will County jury a few days ago, has preferred a personal request for a commutation of his sentence. He alleges that the evidence against him, which will be laid before the Governor as soon as practicable, is purely circumstantial, as will be seen by a careful reading, and upon it he hopes to receive a commutation of his sentence to imprisonment for life in the State Prison. He adds that he little thought eighteen years ago, when he was a cook at Taylor's Hotel, in Decatur, where Governor Oglesby boarded, that he would now be petitioning the Governor for his life. It is not probable that Governor Oglesby will act upon the petition, and it will fall to Governor Beveridge to decide upon the question of commutation.

Governor Oglesby nominates Joseph Carter, of Normal, a Trustee of the State Normal University, *vice* Jesse W. Fell, whose term of office has expired, and who refuses to accept a renomination. The nomination will be sent to the Senate to-morrow.

The United States Patent Fire-Proof Tubulated Plaster Casting Company, of Chicago, capital stock $86,000, filed articles of association with the Secretary of State to-day.

E. Fullett Bull, President, filed, in the office of the Secretary of State, a certificate of the change of name of the LaSalle & Chicago Railroad Company to the Chicago & Great Western Railroad Company.

The Wilmington & Vincennes Railroad Company filed articles of association with the Secretary of State this morning. The capital stock of the Company is $3,000,000. The purpose is to construct and operate a railroad between the cities of Wilmington, Will County, and the city Vincennes, in Indiana.

We are having plenty of mud in the streets of this city once more.

Yesterday, in the Supreme Court, there appeared C. D. Isham, of Chicago, who is counsel for the appellees in the celebrated case of Buckner *et al.* vs. Kingsbury *et al.*. He made the following motions: To vacate the judgment of the January term, 1871; to recall the final order issued, and to dismiss the appeal. The ground on which Mr. Isham bases his motions is, that the judgment was obtained by fraud. This case involves $5,000,000 of property.

LANSING, MICH.

Annual Meeting of the State Pomological Society.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 21.—The State Pomological Society met this afternoon, President Dyckman in the chair, with a full attendance of members. Interesting reports from peach-growers were presented. The prospects are good in Western Michigan. Plenty of peach buds were exhibited, alive and fresh. The general prospects in the State for fruit are good. Some three hundred plates of apples were exhibited; forty-five varieties by W. H. Gregory, of Kendal, VanBuren Co.; forty-three varieties by H. W. Bidwell, of the same county; also, pears, grapes, and canned fruit by both of these gentlemen. Mr. Smeathers, of South Boston, Ionia County, exhibits 30 varieties of apples; T. T. Lyon, of Plymouth, Wayne County, 30 kinds; H. P. Husted, of Lowell, Kent County, 34 varieties, and other members more or less of apples, pears, grapes, dried fruit and canned.

This evening the Society met in the hall of the House of Representatives. There was a large attendance. President Dyckman read his inaugural address, which was warmly applauded. Papers were read by T. T. Lyon on the "Classification of Fruits," and Benjamin Hathaway, on "Bee Culture."

The Society accepts an invitation to-morrow afternoon to visit the Agricultural College, and adjourns to 9 a. m. to-morrow, when additions of fruit are expected, and important discussions relating to the culture, preservation, and marketing of fruit will take place.

Governor Bagley visited the rooms of the Society to-day, and expressed himself highly gratified at the display, and with the labors of the Society. Senators and Representatives are present to-night.

Dangers to Wood-Choppers.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 21.—On Saturday last, in Grant County, Wis., a man named T. Campbell was injured by a falling tree, which crushed his left knee in such a manner that he had to have it amputated above the knee.

Near Epworth, Iowa, to-day, a young man named R. Kidder, while engaged in felling trees, was instantly killed by a tree falling on him, crushing his body fearfully.

Northern Illinois Horticultural Society.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FREEPORT, Ill., Jan. 21.—The Northern Illinois Horticultural Society convened in seventh annual session at the Court House at 10 a. m. The attendance is not large, on account of the delayed trains. None of the Standing Committees were ready to report. The day was spent in preliminary arrangements.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Hon. Richard J. Oglesby Elected United States Senator.

Protest Presented by the Liberal Members of the House.

Bill Prepared Providing for Important Modifications of the Jury Law.

Governor Oglesby's Resignation to Be Sent In Within a Day or Two.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTION.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 21.—At 11 o'clock Mr. Connolly, of Coles, nominated Richard J. Oglesby for United States Senator, remarking that he was known in the homes of the rich and the poor alike, and Mr. Rodgers of McLean, nominated Lyman Trumbull. Mr. Dunham, in seconding the nomination, began to speak, when Mr. Bradwell popped up and objected to the gentleman speaking. The Speaker ruled that observations on the relative merits of the candidates were not in order. This ruling was clearly out of order. Mr. Dunham then said he desired to discuss the constitutional question as to the eligibility of Governor Oglesby. The Speaker again ruled him out of order, thereby applying the gag-law, and cutting off all discussion on a perfectly legitimate topic. Mr. Dunham appealed from the decision of the Chair, which was sustained by a party vote. Mr. Dunham called for the reading of the joint resolution, which the Speaker remarked he would allow to be read, just as if it could under any circumstances be refused. The voting went on, and votes were cast for "Oglesby," for "Dick Oglesby," for "Governor Oglesby," for "Trumbull," "Statesman Trumbull," and so on. Mr. Oberly desired to present a protest against the election of Governor Oglesby. Mr. Bradwell, who now leads the Republican side of the House on party questions, rose and protested against the protest, on the ground that the Constitution provides for the protesting against an act or resolution, and not against the election of a Senator. Mr. Oberly read a short distance into the protest, when Mr. Ferrier, of Cook, objected, for the ridiculous reason that the protest was unconstitutional, there being more than two names to it. After some rather unmannerly interruptions the protest was finished, when Mr. Sherman, oblivious to the Constitution, moved to lay it on the table, which was, of course, out of order. Mr. Hopkins, of Cook, attempted a very poor joke by inquiring if the protest was a message from the late Governor, and was laughed at. Mr. Hart, of LaSalle, who was in the House, did not vote for conscientious reasons. The gallery of the House was crowded during the proceedings, a large number of ladies being present.

In the Senate, Mr. Short nominated Governor Oglesby; Mr. Cummings, Lyman Trumbull, and Mr Brooks, of Will County, W.F. Coolbaugh, of Chicago. The vote was taken quickly, Mr. Archer joining Mr. Brooks in complimenting Mr. Coolbaugh. Notice was given that a protest would be entered. The joint ballot will be taken to-morrow.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Two Appropriations bills were introduced to-day, one asking for $142,000 to enlarge the Deaf and Dumb Institution, the other appropriating $86,250 per annum for the support of the present inmates.

PROTECTION OF IMMIGRANTS.

Mr. Scanlan moved instructions to Senators and Congressmen relative to the protection of immigrants when crossing the Atlantic and travelling on to the interior, which was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

RESOLUTIONS.

A resolution by Mr. Thornton against increasing the salaries of the President and other United States officers was passed by a large and emphatic majority.

A resolution by Mr. Wicker, directing the Committee on Education to introduce a bill providing for compulsory education was, on motion of Mr. Bradwell, laid temporarily on the table.

NEW BILLS.

Senator Hinchcliffe introduced bills as follows: Prohibiting the sale of liquors to minors or persons in the habit of getting intoxicated; imposing a penalty not exceeding $500, six months' imprisonment, or both, on any one who attempts to prevent any one else from getting employment by furnishing the employe information deterring the employer from employing such person; compelling railroads to furnish sworn statements of their taxable property, including freight or other cars, on May 1.

By Senator Ware—A bill authorizing existing plank-road companies to extend their roads five miles either way.

By Senator Paterson—A bill compelling State's Attorneys to defend all actions brought against the County or against the Town Collectors; also a bill releasing incorporated cities, towns, and villages from liability for damages on account of defective streets and alleys.

By Senator Strong—Appropriating $25,000 for the legal expenses of the Railroad Commissioners in prosecuting cases, and to amend the Passenger act so that franchises of railroads may be confiscated after one conviction under the law, and not after five final judgments, as now.

TAX COLLECTIONS.

The bill extending the time for the collection of taxes was read in the Senate a second time, and will pass to-morrow.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

Senator Canfield has prepared his Constitutional amendment to abolish minority representation, and will introduce it to-morrow.

PULLMAN PALACE CAR COMPANY.

Mr. Shumway, understanding that the Pullman Palace Car Company was a wealthy corporation, owning a vast amount of property on which said Company objected to pay taxes, desired the Revenue Committee to report what legislation was necessary to compel the Company to pay taxes on its property. The resolution was referred.

A CONUNDRUM.

There is a bill here providing that "The Board of Commissioners of Cook County are hereby authorized to appoint such agents or officers to look after and care for the poor of said county, in the several towns thereof, as said Board shall determine, which said agents or persons appointed shall supersede the Supervisors as poor-masters, and shall perform such duties as shall be prescribed by said Board." This bill has been sent to Senator Dow, who does not know exactly what it means, unless it be to give the County Commissioners power to employ another squad of officials, and pay them high salaries.

PROPOSED SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Mr. Casey, from Pulaski, intends to ask an appropriation of $20,000 to build a monument over the soldiers who fell at Belmont and were buried near Mound City. An appropriation was made for this purpose, conditioned upon Congress giving an equal sum, which Congress failed to do. The bill asking $7,804 for the Antietam Cemetery was introduced.

JURY LAW.

Mr. Ray introduced a bill in the House providing that if three-fourths of the jury in civil cases agree to and sign a verdict it should have the same force and effect now given to the verdict of the entire jury.

DIVORCES.

A bill providing that prosecuting attorneys shall defend divorce suits in certain cases was introduced in the House.

LEGISLATIVE STATISTICS.

The following legislative statistics are interesting: There are in the Senate 33 who class themselves as Republicans, 12 as Democrats, and 6 as Liberals; there are 25 lawyers, 8 farmers, 6 bankers, 3 merchants, 2 traders, 1 editor, 1 physician, 1 agent, 1 manufacturer, 1 coal dealer, 1 lead smelter, and 1 laborer; 5 were born in Illinois, 40 in other parts of the United States, 2 in Ireland, 2 in England, and 2 in Germany; Elmer Baldwin, aged 66, is the oldest Senator, and Miles Kehoe, of Cook, aged 28, the youngest. There is no record as to which, if any, is the best looking.

In the House, 87 call themselves Republicans, 49 Democrats, 15 Liberals, 1 Opposition, and 1, the Hon. Mr. Lomax, of Cook, happy man, claims to have no politics. Twenty-five were born in Illinois, 110 in other parts of the United States, 5 in England, including 1, Judge Bradwell, of Cook, in "Old England," 4 in Ireland, 8 in Germany, 2 in Prussia, 1 in Bavaria, 1 in Scotland, 1 in Canada, and 1 in Norway. Where they will die is not recorded. There are 41 lawyers, 49 farmers, 17 merchants, 7 physicians, 6 editors, 3 manufacturers, 3 grain dealers, 3 bankers, 2 real estate dealers, 2 grocers, 3 agents, 2 printers, 1 mechanic, 1 draughtsman, 1 coal miner, 1 wagonmaker, 1 lumber dealer, 1 Vice President of a railroad, 1 iron puddler, 1 live stock inspector, 1 soda manufacturer, 1 bookkeeper, 1 steamboat Captain, 1 "general business," 1 druggist, 1 "educational," whatever that is, and 1 who does nothing. John Thomas, of St. Clair, aged 73, is the oldest member and Ingwall Oleson, of Cook, aged 23, the youngest.

It will be seen that there is a great diversity of ages, occupations, and nationalities, especially in the House. Farmers and lawyers predominate, as they have always done, but not so largely. These figures are taken from a handy manual just published in this city.

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.

There has been some discussion as to whether General Shields and Judge Trumbull held State offices when first elected to the Senate of the United States. It is of but little moment whether they did or not, except as a matter of history. The facts seem to be as follows: General Shields, who was on the Supreme Bench when the Mexican war broke out, resigned and entered the army, serving with distinction. Returning wounded and with some military glory around him, he was elected to the Senate by the Legislature of 1847-'48, his opponent in the Democratic caucus being Judge Breese. General Shields was born in Ireland, coming to the State when but 4 years of age. A question arose as to his eligibility and as to whether he was a citizen long enough to be a Senator. It seemed that he lacked a year of the necessary time. He came back to Illinois, and at the end of the year was again elected to the Senate, and served his six years. He ran again at the end of his term as the Democratic candidate, Abraham Lincoln being the Whig candidate, and Lyman Trumbull the anti-Nebraska candidate. The balance of power lay with four anti-Nebraska men, namely: John M. Palmer, Burton C. Cook, of LaSalle, William B. Plato, of Kane, and Norman B. Judd, of Cook. They refused to vote for Shields. The Democrats dropped Shields and went for the then Governor, Matteson, hoping to bring over the four. They would not budge, however, and finally the Democrats, to beat Lincoln, had to vote for Trumbull, the anti-Nebraska candidate. At the time, Trumbull was a newly-elected member of Congress from the Belleville District, where he beat Philip B. Fouke. He resigned his place as Congressman and took his seat as Senator, and has been there since.

THE JURY LAW.

Senator Brooks' Jury bill provides that all jurors shall be selected for two weeks, so as to save time in the second week of the Court. It also differs from the present law in the following sections;

Seeking to be a Juror—Any person who shall seek the position of a juror, or shall ask any attorney or other officer of the Court, or other person to secure his selection as juryman, shall be deemed guilty of contempt of Court, and may be fined not exceeding $20; and shall be disqualified from serving as a juror for that term; and such fact shall be sufficient ground of challenge. Any attorney or party to a suit pending for trial at such term, who shall request or solicit the placing of any person upon a jury, shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court, and may be fined not exceeding $100; and the person so sought to be put upon the jury, shall be disqualified to serve as a juror at that term of court.

Opinion of Juror—No juror shall be rendered incompetent, nor shall it be a cause of challenge because he has formed an opinion in a criminal case, founded on rumor or newspaper reports: *Provided*, he can answer the following interrogations in the affirmative, which shall be propounded by or under the direction of the Court, to-wit:

1. Could you, notwithstanding the opinion you have formed, decide this case according to the evidence and the law as it may be given to you by the Court, and render an impartial verdict between the people and the accused?

2. Could you, from what you have heard or read about this case (if asked the question), conscientiously say whether the accused is guilty or not, before hearing the evidence?

3. Would what you have heard or read about this case affect your mind one way or the other, in deciding it, after you shall have heard the evidence?

4. Have you now any prejudice in your mind, from what you have heard or read, against the accused?

5. Could you decide this case as fairly and impartially, under the evidence, as if you had not heard or had not read anything about it?

PARK BILL.

The West Side Park Commissioners have sent here a printed bill "for an act in regard to the completion, improvement, and management of public parks, and to provide a more efficient remedy for the collection of delinquent assessments." Section 1 provides that the authorities of any city having a Board of Park Commissioners, may levy and collect an annual tax not exceeding 3 mills on the State valuation, to be expended by the Commissioners for park purposes. Section 2, that the Commissioners shall certify, before the 1st of August, how much money they need for parks, and, if the city authorities decide to levy, it shall be collected in the same manner as State and county taxes. Section 3, that improvements must be sanctioned by the Common Council, which shall also determine whether the cost shall be paid by general taxation, or special assessment, or both. The succeeding sections provide that the town officers shall be corporate authorities to levy taxes and assessments; that sewers shall be constructed by special assessment, in accordance with Article 9 of the General Corporation act, and that assessments may be collected within five years after being levied. Section 10 proposes that the Board may anticipate the collection of taxes and assessments authorized by this act, or the act creating the Board, or any amendment thereof, for one or more years, and may issue obligations, running not more than ten years, and bearing not exceeding 8 per cent interest, the tax or assessment so anticipated being pledged for the payment of the principal and interest, and that it may procure an extension of time for the payment of money due for land taken for park purposes at the rate of 8 per cent. Section 11 provides that all improvements, contracts, and moneys shall be under the immediate control of the Commissioners. Section 12 provides that when it becomes necessary to connect two parks by a boulevard, the line of the boulevard shall be designated by the Board, and the land condemned, the cost to be collected by special assessment upon the property deemed especially benefited. The act of June, 1871, which, among other matters, limits the time in which Park Commissioners may be paid salaries, is repealed without impairing any tax levied thereunder.

COMMITTEE WORK

The House Judiciary Committee decided to-night to report that printing in any language except the English is unconstitutional, but that it is constitutional to supply Committees with stationery. The same Committee is preparing a bill to repeal the County Justice law, which will have the effect of retiring Judge Banyon to private life. The Municipal Committee will report in favor of pensioning disabled firemen.

OGLESBY'S RESIGNATION.

Governor Oglesby is preparing his resignation, which will be filed in the Secretary of State's office in a day or two.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

SENATE.

VOTES RECORDED.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 21.—Leave was granted Senators Cummings and Hinchcliffe to record their vote in the affirmative upon the resolution pertaining to the overcharge of passengers by the Chicago & Alton Railroad, introduced by Senator Whiting, last evening.

TAX COLLECTIONS.

The special order was postponed to admit of consideration of House bill 72, in relation to the extension of the time for collecting taxes, which was read a second time and ordered engrossed, and ordered to a third reading.

UNJUST FREIGHTS.

House resolution in reference to commerce and unjust discrimination in freights was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. PALMER—In relation to the extension of time for collecting taxes. Referred to the Revenue Committee.

By Mr. STRONG—From citizens of Dwight, asking that power to enforce the laws be given to the Railroad Commissioners. Referred to the Railroad Committee.

By Mr. WILLIAMSON—Miss Gilbert's petition asking an appropriation of $5,000 to carry on prison reform. Referred to the Committee on Penal Institutions.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND ORDERED TO FIRST READING.

By Mr. STRONG—S. B. 70, to provide an appropriation to defray the expenses of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

By Mr. HINCHCLIFFE—S. B. 71, amending Revenue law; S. B. 72, regarding amendments to Temperance law; S. B. 73, amending Chap. 30, entitled "Criminal Jurisprudence;" S. B. 74, in relation to the collection of wages; S. B. 75, to fix the weight of coal and provide for the measurement thereof.

By Mr. JACOBS—S. B. 176, to amend an act in relation to practice.

By Mr. EARLY—S. B. 177, to regulate the forfeiture of life insurance policies.

By Mr. PATTERSON—S. B. 73, in regard to Attorney General and State's Attorneys.

By Mr. BROWN—S. B. 79, for the support of the Deaf and Dumb Institution and for the erection of a chapel. S. B. 80, regarding fees of County Clerks.

By Mr. SANFORD—S. B. 82, in regard to jurisdiction of County Courts.

By Mr. WARE—S. B. 83, in relation to macadam and plank roads.

By Mr. STEELE—S. B. 84, to make an appropriation for the Antietam Cemetery.

By Mr. SHEPPARD—S. B. 85, to amend Chapter 101, Revised Statutes of 1845. S. B. 86, to amend an act in relation to Justices of the Peace and Constables.

By Mr. PATTERSON—S. B. 87, in relation to liability of cities for damages from defective streets.

By Mr. STRONG—S. B. 88, regarding freight on railroads.

By Mr. DOW—Senate Bill 89—In regard to public parks.

GOVERNOR OGLESBY'S MESSAGE.

By consent, Senator SHORT introduced a resolution providing for printing Governor Oglesby's message, 5,000 copies in English, and 2,000 in German.

Senator CUMMINGS offered an amendment to strike out as much as refers to printing in German. Upon a call of the ayes and nays the amendment was lost by a vote of 15 to 31.

SENATORIAL ELECTION.

Pending the discussion of the resolution, the Senate went into the special order of election of a United States Senator.

Senator SHORT nominated Governor R. J. Oglesby.

Senator CUMMINGS put in nomination Hon. Lyman Trumbull, and Senator BROOKS W. F. Coolbaugh.

The vote was as follows:

FOR OGLESBY.

Baldwin, Burns, Canfield, Castle, Crews, Cunningham, Cusey, Donahue, Dow, Early, Fersel, Green, Hampton, Henry, Jacobs, Nicholson, Palmer, Patterson, Reynolds, Sanford, Sheldon, Shepard, Short, Steele, Strong, Thompson, Upton, Waite, Whiting, Wilcox, Williamson, Yager—32.

FOR TRUMBULL.

Brown, Burke, Casey, Cummings, Glenn, Gundlach, Hinchcliffe, Hundley, Kehoe, Lee, Murphy, Starne, Voris, Ware, Warren, Youngblood—16.

FOR COOLBAUGH.

Archer, Brooks—2.

Absent and not voting, McGrath.

Governor Oglesby, having received a majority of the votes cast, was elected upon the part of the Senate.

Upon a division of the resolution providing for printing the Governor's message, the English copies were ordered by a vote of 47 to 2, and those printed in German, by a vote of 23 to 17.

NOMINATIONS.

A message from the Governor was read, announcing his nomination of certain persons for the positions of notaries public, and transmitting a report of the State Entomologist.

REVISED AND AMENDED ACTS.

By consent, Senator BURNS offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to confer with the House Committee in relation to the construction of a clause in the Constitution referring to revised or amended acts, pending the discussion of which the Senate adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE.

JUDICIAL REPORT.

The report of the Judge of the Seventeenth Judicial Circuit was laid before the House, and referred.

NEW BILLS.

Bills as follows were introduced:

By Mr. ALEXANDER (Montgomery)—To regulate the practice of medicine.

By Mr. GORDON—Making appropriations to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum; also to erect a chapel and school building at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

By Mr. JAQUESS—Relating to divorce.

By Mr. NEVILLE—To prevent the spread of contagious diseases.

By Mr. RAY—Relating to juries.

By Mr. SHERIDAN—Making appropriation to the Antietam National Cemetery.

By Mr. TRUITT—To regulate interest on judgments and decrees.

By Mr. BULLARD—To amend the Fee and Salary bill.

By Mr. BRADWELL—Relating to the adoption of minors.

By Mr. CONDON—To regulate practice in divorce cases.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. SHUMWAY offered a resolution directing the Committee on Revenue to report as to what legislation is necessary in order to compel the Pullman Car Company to pay taxes upon its property in this State.

Mr. THORNTON offered a resolution directing members in Congress to vote against any increase of salaries of President or members of Congress.

Mr. PLOWMAN moved a reference of the resolution to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. THORNTON demanded the yeas and nays. The reference was lost—yeas, 53; nays, 72.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The yeas and nays were demanded. The motion to table was lost—yeas, 43; nays, 95.

Mr. THORNTON moved the previous question. Ordered.

In explanation of his vote, Mr. GRIDLEY said he was in favor of raising the salary of President, but not that of Congress.

Mr. HITE, of Madison, wished the salary of the President reduced.

Mr. INSCORE was of opinion that if a Democratic President was worth $25,000, a Republican was worth twice as much.

Mr. QUINN retorted that the Democratic Presidents, keeping aloof from corruption, were able to live on their salaries, and in those days of Radical rule, when the President and Congressmen were not, like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion, they ought to be able to do the same.

The resolution was adopted—yeas, 103; nays, 37.

SENATORIAL ELECTION.

The hour for the special order having arrived (the election of Senator), Mr. CONNOLLY placed in nomination Richard J. Oglesby.

Mr. ROGERS, of McLean, placed in nomination Lyman Trumbull.

Mr. DUNHAM asked if it was in order to discuss the nominations made.

The SPEAKER decided not.

Mr. DUNHAM, desiring to discuss the constitutional bearings of the question, took an appeal from the ruling. Yeas and nays demanded. The decision was sustained—yeas, 98; nays, 41.

The roll was then called. Richard J. Oglesby received 82 votes; Lyman Trumbull received 60 votes. Those voting for Oglesby are:

Anderson, Barkley, Bacook, Bradwell, Branson, Bullard, Bushnell, Cassedy, Carpenter, Chambers, Connolly, Cross, Davis, Dement, Dalton, Efner, Ferrier, Freeland, Freeman, Golden, Gordon, Graham, Granger, Grant, Grey, Gridley, Harvey, Hawes, Hay, Henry, Herting, Hildrup, Hollenback, Hopkins, Inscore, Jacquess, Johnston, Jones, Lane (Hancock), Lomax, Mann, Massie, McGee, Mitchell, Moore (Marshall), Moffitt, Oakwood, Oleson, Penfield, Pinnell, Plowman, Pollock, Race, Ramey, Rankin, Ray, Rice, Rountree, Savage, Sawyer, Scanlan, Sense, Shaw, Sheridan, Snow, Soule, Starr, Stewart (Winnebago), Stewart (McLean), Swan, Taggart, Thomas, Truitt, Warner, Washburn, Wayman, Webster, Westfall, Wecker, Wood, Wymore, Mr. Speaker.

Those voting for Trumbull are:

Alexander (Crawford), Alexander (Montgomery), Armstrong (Grundy), Armstrong (Salle), Ballow, Bishop (Edgar), Bishop (McHenry), Blakely, Booth, Bryant, Casey, Collins, Condon, Cronkrite, Darnall, Dewey, Dolan, Dresser, Dunham, Easly, Flanders, Forth, Herrington, Hite (Madison), Hite (St. Clair), Hailes, Jackson, Jessup, Lane (DeWitt), Lemma, Lomax, Loomis, Marsh, McAdam, McDonald, McLaughlin, McPherran, Meacham, Liddiscoff, Moore (Adams), Moore (Mason), Neville, Newton, Nulton, Oberly, Orendorff, Peltzar, Quinn, Rogers, Scott, Sparman, Shuman, Streude, Sylvester, Thornton, Virden, Walker, Webber, Weinhermer, Week.

A PROTEST.

Mr. OBERLY presented a protest against the election of Governor Oglesby as Senator, as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Jan. 21.

The undersigned, Representatives from the districts indicated by the figures opposite their respective names, do respectfully dissent from and hereby protest against the act and resolution of this House, whereby it appears that the votes of 82 of the members thereof were cast for Richard J. Oglesby for the office of Senator in the Congress of the United States from the State of Illinois, and he declared to be the choice of a majority of the members of this body for the office aforesaid. The undersigned assume upon the ground of the notoriety of the fact that Richard J. Oglesby, for whom the votes aforesaid were cast, and who has been declared to be the choice of a majority of the members of this House for the office of Senator in the Congress of the United States, is the same person who is now the Governor of the State of Illinois, and who was duly chosen by the people at the election at the different voting places in the State, on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1872, to fill the office of Governor for the period of four years from the second Monday in January, 1873, and who, on the said second Monday of January, 1873, took the oath prescribed by Section 25 of the Fifth Article of the Constitution of the State, and entered upon the discharge of the duties of said office. The undersigned are constrained to regard the act and resolution of this House aforesaid which, to the extent of its authority in that behalf, has elected the Governor of the State during the period for which he was elected to that office to another office to be contrary to the plain language and subversion of the spirit of the Constitution of this State, and not justified by any of the well-defined principles of our form of constitutional republican government. To support the opinion which they have expressed that the election of the Governor of the State by the General Assembly to another office, within the period for which he was elected, is contrary to the plain language of the Constitution, the undersigned do not consider it to be necessary to do more than to quote the exact and comprehensive language of that instrument. By the last clause of Section 5, Article 5, of the Constitution, it is declared that neither the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor of Public Accounts, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Instruction, nor Attorney General shall be eligible to any other office during the period for which he shall have been elected. That the position of Senator in the Congress of the United States is an office none will deny, and it would be superfluous to say that it is another and different office from that of Governor of the State of Illinois. The undersigned are not permitted to forget that those who deny their obligation to support and obey the Constitution as it is written, assert the office of Senator in the Congress of the United States was not created by the Constitution and the laws of the State of Illinois, but by the Constitution of the United States, and that, therefore, the framers of the Constitution of the State could not have intended, by the language of the 5th Section of the 5th Article of the Constitution, to render the Governor of the State ineligible thereto. The undersigned consider it to be a matter of profound regret that it should be found necessary at any time, or for any reason, to depart from the language employed in the Constitution to find its meaning, or that limitations to the scope of its provisions should be supplied by conjecture; but even those who insist upon disregarding the letter of the Constitution in obedience to an interpretation they give to it, upon the ground that its framers failed to employ the language proper to express their real meaning, are bound to concede to those who prefer to be governed by the Constitution as it is written, that the office of Senator in the Congress of the United States from the State of Illinois actually existed when the clause under consideration was adopted, and that its existence was known to the framers of the Constitution, and that the language employed is broad enough to include that office; and that the members of the Constitutional Convention, the most eminent as well as the most experienced citizens of the State, may well be presumed to have known that a seat in the Senate might hereafter be considered by ambitious men to be a prize of such magnitude that the Governor, in its pursuit, would forget the interests of the people of the State, disregard the duties of his office, or shrink from their fearless performance, or use the appointing power bestowed upon his office for the public good as a means of securing supporters or in rewarding their services; so that in pursual of place he might fail to remember that he was the Chief Executive Magistrate of a free State, and become the blind and servile follower who would regard fidelity to a more party as the highest duty of the place to which he might aspire.

These considerations, in the judgment of the undersigned, afford the most convincing reason for believing that the framers of the Constitution used the broad language found in that clause quoted with a full knowledge of its actual comprehension and meaning, and to effect an object which they considered to be in the highest sense important to the well-being of the people of the State. Nor are the undersigned unaware that it is urged that the people of the State of Illinois have no power by the Constitution to declare any citizen ineligible to the office of Senator in the Congress of the United States, or, as the proposition is sometimes stated, the States have no power to prescribe the qualifications of a Senator, and the undersigned are ready to admit the proposition when stated in either mode to be true. The office of Senator is created by the Constitution of the United States, and the qualifications of a Senator are prescribed by that instrument, and no State can by its Constitution or otherwise dispense with the qualifications required by the Constitution of the United States, or insist upon qualification in addition to those prescribed by that instrument; but the people of the State may, beyond all question, provide by their Constitution that any citizen elected to the office of Governor shall, by his acceptance of that office, incapacitate himself from the acceptance of any other office during the period for which he was elected, and they may, by declaring him ineligible to any other office during his term, make it their own duty, and that of their Representatives in the General Assembly, to withhold their votes for another office from a person thus declared ineligible or incapable.

We have already adverted to some of the considerations that might be sufficient to satisfy the people of the State that sound political policy demanded that certain officers should not be permitted to hold any other office during the period for which they were elected, and they might, as they have done in the 5th Section of the 5th Article of the Constitution, declare that to be their will; and such a provision does not, in any manner that we can perceive, conflict with the rule of the Constitution of the United States, already adverted to.

The undersigned will not discuss the force of the argument urged by those who insist that on some former occasion in the history of the State the General Assembly of the State disregarded the Constitution and elected a citizen to a seat in the Senate of the United States in opposition to one of its provisions; nor will they undertake to determine the value of the reasoning by which it is sought to distinguish the case referred to from that of the election of the Governor of the State to another office within the first month after he and the members of the General Assembly here had taken an oath to support the Constitution.

The undersigned, for themselves, deny the authority of all pretended precedents that are without the support of sound principles. They deny that the people of the State are to be forever bound by the erroneous acts of past Legislatures, but insist that it is the duty of the present General Assembly to perceive and obey the prevailing impulse of the public mind, to correct abuses, denounce bad precedents, and again to recur to the principles of policy and constitutional construction so obviously demanded by the intelligent and earnest freemen of the State.

Here followed the names of the Liberal members of the House.

Mr. HAYS offered resolution, directing the Committee on Printing to inquire as to why the reports of the State officers had not been laid before the members. Adopted.

Mr. WICKER offered a resolution, directing the Committee on Education to report as to the advisability of a law providing for compulsory education. Laid on the table.

Mr. SCANLAN offered a resolution relating to laws for the protection of emigrants. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Adjourned.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Stock, Gold, Bond, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The money market was more active, closing dearer. Early loans were at 6 to 7, advancing to 7 gold, with exceptions at 1-64. Prime mercantile paper sells at 8@9 per cent, with exceptional sales at 9@10.

STOCKS.

The stock market was active, but irregular, the leading shares closing at a slight advance. Erie improved on the news from London relating to the negotiation of the new loan. The Toledo, Wabash & Western Road having issued bonds for improvement of their track, there are now six great corporations engaged in placing bonds for the same general purpose, the New York Central, Lake Shore, Northwestern, Rock Island, Erie, and Wabash, aggregating about $75,000,000. Probably two-thirds of this amount will come from Europe, and the transfer will affect exchanges from time to time, but, when the amount is finally settled, the trade balance against this country will be increased enormously.

Commodore Vanderbilt says his operations are confined to running the New York Central, Harlem, and Hudson River Railroads, and all miscellaneous stock-jobbing stories about him are false. As for Western Union, he has no desire nor time to be bothered with its control.

GOLD.

Gold was more active and higher, ranging from 113¼@113⅝. Specie engagements for to-morrow, $150,000, in gold coin. The "bull" clique in gold seems to be in the ascendant. The short interest is very small.

BONDS.

Governments advanced ⅛@¼ all through the list of 6 per cents, and it is thought that few, if any, will be purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury to-morrow. The German bankers here are buying what they can for shipment.

To-morrow is expected the decision of the Treasury Department on the propositions made by the two "Syndicates" for placing the remainder of the new 5 per cents. It is believed that Boutwell has made up his mind to proceed with the funding measure on the basis of the first $200,000,000.

PRODUCE EXPORTS IN 1872.

The *Bulletin* prints a table, showing the value of domestic produce exported in 1872, the aggregate being $549,219,718, against $562,578,561 in 1871, and $499,092,143 in 1870.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

Flour was higher again, closing strong for most grades, and with a brisk demand for future. Arrivals limited. Good spring wheat extras, suited to the West India trade, are salable. Shipping extras are scarce. Wheat advanced, and closed strong; winter is much higher and scarce. The demand is active for export. Pork was rather dull and prices unsettled; $13.75 bid, and $14.00 asked for spot and future. Cut meats steady; 72 boxes dry salted shoulders sold at 5c on the spot, and 20,000 lbs pickled bellies at 14@14¼c. Bacon fairly active for future, with sales of 100 boxes long clear at 7c, and 100 boxes long and short clear for March at 7¼c. Lard steady for this month, with sales of 2,000 tcs Western at 8¼c for January and February, and 8⅜@8⅝c for April; of city, 300 tcs at 8¼@8½c on the spot, showing a higher market.

River News.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 21.—The river is falling slowly. The weather is clear, with the mercury at 44 at noon. It has been thawing very rapidly. The Carrie Brooks came off the docks this morning. The Granite State departs for Portsmouth in the morning. Steamers are arranging tows, and, if the present favorable weather continues, will probably get out to-morrow morning.

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 21—Noon.—No arrivals. Departed—The James D. Parker, Memphis; Carrie V. Kountz, St. Louis; Glasgow, St. Louis; John A. Toll, St. Louis. The weather is cloudy and turning colder.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.—The river is clear of ice and rising at the rate of two inches per hour. A drizzling rain fell all night and this morning. No arrivals or departures. The Sam. J. Hale, for New Orleans, and the Camelia, for the Tennessee River, will leave this evening. The Juniata starts for Aurora to load with hay for Pittsburgh.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 21.—The river is rising rapidly and is full of floating ice. Additional boats of the coal fleet are arriving. The weather is cloudy and turning colder.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Money was more active with early loans at 6@7, but in the afternoon the rate advanced to 7 gold, with exceptions at 1-64 per day.

Sterling quiet at 109⅜@109⅝.

Gold active; advanced from 113¼ to 113⅝, fell to 113⅛, and closed at 113⅜@113⅝. Loans 2 to 5. Clearings $65,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $190,000; engagements for export to-morrow, $150,000.

Governments opened ⅛@¼ higher, and closed at a further advance of ⅛.

State bonds quiet and steady. Tennessee higher.

Stocks were moderately active in Erie, New York Central, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, and Western Union, but otherwise excessively dull. Erie fell from 62 to 61⅝, and advanced to 63⅜. Central fell from 104⅞ to 103⅞, and closed at 104⅜. Lake Shore fell from 93⅜ to 92⅞, and closed at 93⅛. Pacific fell from 71⅜ to 70⅞, and closed at 71⅛. Western Union fell from 84⅛ to 83⅜, recovering to 83⅞. Harlem fell from 122½ to 120⅛. Wabash rose from 72½ to 73⅛, closing at 72¾. The market closed dull but steady.

It is reported the new Erie mortgage of $10,000,000 is in process of negotiation in London.

It is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury will give the entire refunding award to one firm.

Sterling, 109⅝.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	117⅛	Coupons, '67	115¼
5-20s of '62	114⅛	Coupons, '68	115⅛
Coupons, '64	114⅛	10-40s	113¼
Coupons, '65	116⅛	Currency 6s	113⅞
Coupons, '65 (new)	114⅛	New 5s	113

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	92⅞	Virginias, old	45
Tennessees, old	79⅛	North Carolinas, old	33
Tennessees, new	73	North Carolinas, new	17
Virginias, new	56		

STOCKS.

Canton	100⅛	St. Paul pfd	77¼
W. U. Tel	83⅞	Wabash	72¾
Quicksilver	43⅛	Wabash pfd	85
Adams Express	97	Fort Wayne	92¼
Wells Fargo	86¼	Terre Haute	15
American Express	69	Terre Haute pfd	41
United States Ex	76	Chicago & Alton	113
Pacific Mail	71¼	Chicago & Alton pfd	117
New York Central	104⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	46¾
Erie	63⅜	C. C. & C.	90
Erie pfd	74	C. B. & Q.	114
Harlem	120⅛	Lake shore	93⅛
Harlem pfd	125	Indiana Central	38¼
Michigan Central	107	Illinois Central	115
Pittsburgh	89⅞	Union Pacific stocks	36⅛
Northwestern	80	Union Pacific bonds	87⅛
Northwestern pfd	88	Central Pacific bonds	99¼
Rock Island	111⅛	Del. Lack. & Western	97⅛
N. J. Central	102¼	B. H. & Erie	8⅛
St. Paul	53¾		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21—11 a. m.—Flour, 29s 6d@30s. Wheat—Winter, 12s 2d@12s 3d; spring, 11s 6d@12s 4d; white, 12s 5d@12s 6d; club, 12s 10d@13s 2d. Corn, 28s. Pork, 62s 6d. Lard, 38s.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs steady. Wheat—White, average, 12s 5d@12s 7d. Lard, 38s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21—5 p. m.—Unchanged. Receipts corn, 10,000 qrs, 7,500 of which were American.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Consols—Money, 92¼@92⅜; account, 92½@92⅝; 5-20s of '65, 93¼; do, '67, 92⅞; 10-40s, 90½; new 5s, 89⅜; Erie, 50.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 21.—5-20s of '62, 96⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21.—Cotton steady; middling upland, 9⅜d; Orleans, 10⅛d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales.

Breadstuffs steady; California white, average quality, 12s 5d@12s 7d; club, 12s 10d@13s 2d; red spring, 11s 6d@12s 4d; red winter, 12s 2d@12s 3d. Flour, 29s 6d@30s. Corn, 28s.

Lard, 38s 3d. Cheese, 68s. Cumberland middles, 34s; short ribs, 36s.

Receipts of wheat for the past 3 days, 52,000 quarters, of which 51,000 quarters were American. Receipts of corn for the past 3 days, 10,000 quarters, of which 8,000 quarters were American.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester heavy and depressed.

Shipments of cotton from Bombay since last report, 15,000 bales.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 21.—CATTLE—To-day 323 cars, making the total for the week, thus far, 2,397, or 141 cars, against 283 the same time last week. The disasters of last week by the freshet in the Mohawk and Hudson Rivers, cutting off communication with the East, detaining stock on the road, and thereby causing great loss to owners, and overstocking Eastern markets this week, has stagnated trade here. Buyers here are holding for ½c off from last week's closing rates. Not sufficient trade has been done to make a quotable market. The run of stock this week is superior in quality, which, with the surplus held over from last week, makes quite a large supply in the yards. Owners are not disposed to submit to a decline. Sales: 35 Ohio steers, 1,142, at $4.85; 30 Ohio heifers and bulls, 1,068, at $4.75; 19 Indiana steers, 1,142, at $5.35; 17 Indiana cows and heifers, 1,026, at $4.00; 200 Indiana stockers, 935, at $4.25; 17 Illinois steers, 1,186, at $5.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Arrivals to-day, 400, making the total for the week, thus far, 4,000, against 4,800 the same time last week. Market not yet opened.

HOGS—Arrivals to-day, 4,000, making the total for the week, thus far, 11,600, against 15,700 the same time last week. Market moderately active at a decline of 1c per cwt from last week's closing rates. Sales yesterday: 3,600 head, av. 130 to 300 lbs, at $4.20@4.30. Sales to-day, 2,500 Ohio hogs, av. 190 to 312 lbs, at $4.20@4.30. A few rough hogs at $4.15, and a few selected lots at $4.35.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Business was fairly active with the commission houses to-day, and a moderate jobbing demand existed. There was no change in the market for cotton goods, but prices remain steady, and stocks are low in first hands. A large jobbing house offers a lot of Arnold's medium and dark prints at 8¼c. The clothing trade operated more freely in spring woollens. Foreign goods are very quiet, except clothing linens and black worsted goods.

Boston Cattle Market.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Jan. 21.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 682. Market quiet on all grades. Even for the finest stock there is only a moderate call. Sales of choice at $11.50; extra at $10.00@11.00; first quality, $9.00@9.50; second, $7.00@8.00; third, $5.00@6.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,557. Trade not quite so slow as last week. Sales in lots at $4.00@5.55 each; extra, $6.00@8.50.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—COTTON—Firm and more active; middling upland, 20⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour fairly active and higher; receipts, 6,000 brls; super Western and State, $6.20@6.95; common to good extra, $7.45@7.85; good to choice, $8.00@8.40; white wheat extra, $8.60@10.35; Ohio, $7.45@10.40; St. Louis, $8.20@13.30. Rye flour quiet at $4.75@6.40. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat higher, with moderate demand; receipts, 12,000 bu; choice No. 2 Northwestern in store, $1.66@1.67; do afloat, $1.67; No. 2 Milwaukee, afloat, $1.69@1.70; No. 3 spring, $1.55; inferior do, 1.50; red Western, $1.95; white Western, in store, $1.97. Rye quiet. Barley active and stronger; Canada West, $1.17@120; Western, 92@95c. Malt quiet. Corn fairly active and firmer; receipts, 15,000 bu; old Western mixed, afloat, 66½@67c; do in store, 64@64½c; new mixed 66c. Oats more active and firmer; receipts, 17,000 bu; new mixed Western, 51@53c; black Western, 50@52c; common to extra choice white, 54@63c; old mixed Western in store, 51@51½c.

EGGS—Quiet and firm; Western, 38@39c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and firm; Rio, 17@20c. Sugar in fair demand; refining, 9@9⅛c. Molasses firm; New Orleans, 69@72½c. Rice strong at 8@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 8⅛c; refined, 21@21⅛c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 63@63½c.

STOCK OF GRAIN in warehouse:

Wheat, bu	
Corn, bu	1,056,000
Oats, bu	4,379,000
Rye, bu	1,277,000
Barley, bu	41,000
Malt, bu	541,000
Peas, bu	168,000
	6,000

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $13.75; Western prime mess, $14.25. Beef dull; mess, $11.00@11.75; extra, $12.00@13.50. Cut meats quiet; bulk shoulders, 5⅛@5¼c. Middles firm; long clear, for January, 6⅞c; spot, 7c; clear bellies, 8⅛c; short clear, for March, 7⅜c; long and short clear, 7⅛c. Lard firmer; Western steam, 8⅛c; kettle, 8⅜@8⅝c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Firm and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Steady, at 93c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21. — BREADSTUFFS — Flour quiet and firm; superfine, $4.50@5.50; extra, $6.25@7.25. Wheat dull and declining; red, $1.93@1.96; white, $2.10. Rye steady; 93@95c. Corn quiet and weak; new yellow, 60@60½c. Oats steady; new white, 51c; old, 50c.

WHISKEY—Unsettled; 93@94c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and firm; superfine Western, $5.50@6.50; extra, $3.75@8.00. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull; mixed Western, 62c. Oats quiet and steady; Western mixed, 45@47c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Strong. Mess pork, $13.75@14.00. Bulk meats strong; shoulders, 4⅞@5c; rib sides, 6¾@6⅞c; clear rib, 6⅞@7c. Bacon firm and higher, with active jobbing demand; shoulders, 6@6⅛c; rib sides, 7⅞@8c; clear rib, 8@8⅛c. New hams, 13½@15c. Lard firm, 8@8⅛c.

BUTTER—Quiet; receipts light; choice Western roll, 24@26c.

WHISKEY—Quiet and firm, 93c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and wheat active and higher; extra white Michigan, $1.95; No. 1 do, $1.85½; amber Michigan, $1.75@1.76½; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.76; No. 1 red, $1.78½; No. 2 do, $1.71@1.71½. Corn steady; high mixed, 37½c; low mixed, 37c. Oats steady; No. 1, 37½c; Michigan, 32½c.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.80@4.90.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 700 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 700 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 19,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.32; No. 2 do, $1.25¼. Oats steady; No. 2, 27c. Corn steady; No. 2, 37c. Rye steady; No. 1, 70c. Barley steady; No. 2, 88c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 39,000 brls; wheat, 81,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 bu; wheat, 2,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1.77@1.80. Corn and other grains unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Offerings light; $12.75@13.00. Lard quiet; steam, 7⅜@7½c; kettle, 7¾@8c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, 4⅛c; clear rib, 6⅛c; clear, 6¼c; held higher; sales, shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6⅛c, buyer March. Bacon in good demand; shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7⅛c; clear sides, 8c. Green meats firm; shoulders 3⅝c, held at 4c; clear rib 5⅛c, with light offerings. Hams, 8@9½c for 18 to 14 lbs average.

HOGS—Active; extreme range, $4.15@4.40; most sales at $4.25@4.35. Receipts, 4,600.

WHISKEY—Active at 88c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 21.—BREADSTUFFS— Flour firm. Wheat firmer; No. 1 nominal at $1.75@1.76; No. 2, $1.70. Corn and oats quiet and unchanged.

REFINED PETROLEUM—Dull and lower; standard white in car lots held at 19@19½c; trade lots, 20@20½c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 21.—TOBACCO—Active and firm; sales 160 hhds.

FLOUR—In good demand and firm; extra family, $7.25@7.75.

PROVISIONS—Strong with good order demand. Mess pork, $13.00. Bacon shoulders, 5⅜c; clear rib, 7⅛@7¼c; clear, 7⅜@8c packed. Sugar-cured hams, 13@13½c, packed. Bulk shoulders, 4⅛@4½c; clear rib, 6⅛c; clear, 6⅜c, loose. Lard, 8@8¼c.

WHISKEY—Active at 88@89c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand at full prices, some held higher, but no advance established. Wheat very firm, but slow, owing to small offerings; No. 3 red fall, $1.88. Corn a shade better; No. 2, 33c on East St. Louis track; 30½c in St. Louis warehouse. Oats a shade better; No. 2, 30c, on track and in elevator; 32c in warehouse. Barley—Buyers holding off. Rye—No sales.

WHISKEY—Dull at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $12.25@12.50 for last year's standard. Bulk meats—Shoulders, 4c; clear rib, to arrive, 5⅝c; clear, 6⅛c; short clear middles, packed, 6¼c. Bacon firmer; shoulders, 5¼c; clear sides, 7⅜@8c. Lard firmer at 8c.

HOGS—Active; some sales higher; $3.50@4.00.

CATTLE—Unchanged at $3.00@6.00.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 21.—Nothing doing this forenoon. Market generally strong, and prices nominally unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Jan. 21.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; extra white, $2.08; No. 1, $1.92@1.93, amber, $1.74. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats, 36½c.

DRESSED HOGS—Weak at $4.60@4.85.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 21.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour scarce and firm; $6.50@10.50. Corn meal active at $3.35. Corn steady at 57@60c. Oats quiet and firm at 50c.

HAY—Lower; $38.00@39.00.

BRAN—None here.

BUCKWHEAT—Firm and unchanged.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Jan. 21.—Wheat quiet and firm. Corn, 59½@60c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"A Dose in Time," &c.

If "a stitch in time saves nine," it is equally certain that a dose of a healthy tonic like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, taken at this inclement season of the year, may save many an unpleasant twinge. A dose, however, is not sufficient. The system should be thoroughly charged with this genial vegetable stimulant and invigorant. Commence taking it with the commencement of the atmospheric changes which distinguish the winter from the autumn. Thereby you will avoid those disturbances of the digestive and secretive organs, and those painful diseases of the muscles and the nerves of sensation, which often render the period of the year which should be the merriest, a season of penance and disquietude. The extraordinary vigor and regularity which this invigorating restorative imparts to the most important functions of the body, render it an invaluable remedy for nervous debility, constipation, indigestion, torpidity of the liver, and intermittent fevers.

AMUSEMENTS.

STAR MATINEE,

2 P. M. To-Day.

THERE WILL BE A

STAR MATINEE

BY THE MEMBERS OF THE

English Opera Troupe

AT THE

Union Park Congregational Church.

Miss ROSE HERSEE, Miss EMMA HOWSON, Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN, BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, J. H. CHATTERSON, EUGENE CLARKE, JOHN CLARKE, GUSTAVE HALL, and E. GRORE will all appear in a popular and brilliant concert programme. This is the last appearance of these distinguished artists in this city this season. Popular prices. Admission, 75 cents. Reserved seats, $1.

CARPENTER & SHELDON, Managers.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

COURSE TICKETS

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Will continue until all are sold.

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Will be offered this week in FUR SEAL SACQUES & FUR GOODS of all kinds, VELVET CLOAKS, CLOTH CLOAKS, SUITES, and SHAWLS, which are now marked at prices to close them out in the shortest possible time, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST OR VALUE.

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And Other Sketches. By BRET HARTE, author of "The Luck of Roaring Camp," etc. 16mo. $1.50.

"In none of Bret Harte's stories, whether in prose or verse, are the characteristics of his genius more striking than in these."—London Spectator.

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By CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER, author of "My Summer in a Garden," "Saunterings," etc. Small 4to. With twenty-one illustrations by AUGUSTUS HOPPIN. $2.

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By Mrs. A. H. LEONOWENS, author of "The English Governess at the Siamese Court." Illustrated, 12mo. $2.

"This book has attracted marked attention, as a revelation of an unknown world, so foreign to our ideas and customs that it awakens almost as deep and peculiar interest as if it were a circumstantial description of life and institutions in another planet.

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A Retrospect of Forty Years of Military and Naval Service. By JOSEPH W. REVERE. New edition. 12mo. $2.

"Of the flavor and charm of the narrative we can convey no fair idea. There is a freshness and genuineness in the story of his travels that will command general admiration."—[Literary World.

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By Miss JEANIE T. GOULD. New edition. 12mo. Illustrated by AUGUSTUS HOPPIN. $1.50.

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JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

FINANCIAL.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Mellen, Heth & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, either partner of the firm of Mellen, Bruce & Co., our successors, are authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

J. O. MELLEN.
H. S. HETH.

In retiring from the commission business I take pleasure in recommending Messrs. Mellen, Bruce & Co. to the patrons of the late firm, and the public generally, as gentlemen entitled to their fullest confidence. H. S. HETH.

FRANK M. BRUCE. J. O. MELLEN.

MELLEN, BRUCE & CO.,

Successors to Mellen, Heth & Co.,

General Commission Merchants, 165 East Washington-st., Rooms 14 and 16, Chicago, Ill. Prompt and careful attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Provisions, Seeds, &c., and "Option Deals" on margins. Cash advances made on consignments.

DISSOLUTION.

The undersigned retires this day from the firm of Mauran, Wright & Co. B. D. SLOCUM.

DISSOLUTION.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 20, 1873.

The copartnership formerly existing under the name of R. W. Gage & Co. is this day dissolved. I will not hold myself responsible for any contracts in the name of said firm from this date. H. GILLETT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAMAR INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

In pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Cook County, entered on the 18th day of January, 1873, the undersigned, Receiver of the said corporation, has levied and made an assessment of twenty dollars per share on all the stock of said Company, payable fifteen dollars per share in cash, and the balance subject to future call, if needed.

Stockholders will please pay the amount at once to GEORGE CHANDLER, Receiver, Room 12, Central Union Block.

CAUTION.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 20, 1873.

All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating check in favor of R. W. Gage & Co., dated Dec. 14, 1872, for one thousand dollars, signed Rose & Prentiss, by H. Gillett, payment on same having been stopped.

H. GILLETT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1872.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the Scandinavian National Bank of Chicago, Ill., that they are called upon to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof, to Joel D. Harvey, Receiver, at the office of said Bank, at Chicago, Ill.

JOHN JAY KNOX,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE

Tribune Building

Are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults. English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of

W. C. DOW,
Room No. 1. Nevada Block.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21.

Business and finances continue rather dull, and money working close yet. Some of the banks report a large falling off in their deposits from the demands of the railroad companies for currency to use on their pay-rolls, on which payments begin in the middle of each month. A good many annual settlements in the lumber regions of Wisconsin and Michigan were deferred from the last half of December until now, on account of the stringency of money at the close of the year, and the demand for funds to make these settlements now helps to prevent money growing easier for the present, though it will set money afloat in the country and aid the liquidation of indebtedness generally.

There appears to be a fair supply of loanable funds in the open market here, but those who hold the money seem indisposed to discount business paper, though they offer it pretty freely on good collaterals at 10 to 12 per cent per annum. The disposition of lenders seems to be to take nothing but collaterals that can be turned into cash in this or some other market at any time.

The demand for currency is still very active, and though large amounts were received here from New York this morning, the supply is deficient.

New York exchange was depressed by the demand for currency, which obliged a good many banks to sell their New York bills at 75 and 80c per $1,000 discount.

THE USURY CLAUSE

in the National Bank act prohibits any National Bank from taking or charging a greater rate of interest than is allowed by the laws of the State in which the bank is located, and prescribes, as a penalty, that the knowingly taking of a greater rate of interest than is allowed by the laws of the State shall be held and adjudged a forfeiture of the entire interest which the note or bill carries with it, or which has been agreed to be paid. Any person paying usurious interest to a National Bank may recover back in any action of debt twice the amount of interest paid.

It has been held that this penalty prescribed by the National Bank act superseded the penalties prescribed by State laws, and made National Banks subject, in many instances, to heavier penalties than those prescribed by the State. At any rate, the State laws in nearly all instances conflict with the National law, and leave the whole matter of penalty a question for much litigation, and the Banking and Currency Committee of the House have wisely concluded to report a bill to repeal the usury clause of the National Bank act. It is to be hoped the bill will pass, and that it will open the way for the abolition of all usury laws.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

The ownership of rolling stock by corporations separate and distinct from the railroad corporations that rent and use the rolling stock is fast becoming so important a feature in the operation of railroads throughout the United States that it seems not impossible we may some day find in this division of interest a means of escape from the arbitrary power of the railroad corporations themselves. The fourth annual report of the Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners shows that there are now practically three forms of ownership of the freight rolling stock in use on the railroad system of this country: (1) The ownership by individual railroad corporations; (2) the ownership by those corporations as parties to other organizations consisting of several connecting roads; and (3) the ownership by private parties or companies, which derive a profit from the use of their cars by railroad corporations. In this last mentioned form of the ownership, the rolling stock companies have two plans of getting their revenue, viz: one by furnishing cars to the railroad company for a stipulated hire or rental for the use of them, and another in which the rolling-stock company becomes the carrier of the freight, and pays the railroad company a stipulated toll per car per mile for transporting the cars over the railroad. It is this last feature that affords the possibility of a solution for some of our railroad difficulties. The report of the Massachusetts Commissioners gives some statistics from which we infer that at a toll of 2 cents per car per mile the railroad companies can make money by transporting the cars of private rolling-stock companies over their roads. Now, if the principle were once established that railroads are public highways, over which *any private* company should have a right to run its cars on the payment of a legal rate of toll, subject to certain regulations as to time, speed, condition of cars, etc., etc., the present deficiency of rolling stock and transportation facilities would, to a great extent, be supplied. The Massachusetts Commissioners declare it to be a fact that on a majority of the railroads of the United States there is a deficiency of rolling stock; there are more corporations that hire cars than there are that let them, and freight rolling stock is thus made a commodity, as it were, of debtor and creditor corporations. Many of the railroad companies are financially weak, and unable to purchase a sufficient supply of rolling stock to accommodate and foster the business which their tracks could accommodate. If it were established that railroads were "public highways" in fact, as they are in the theory of the law, rolling stock companies would be formed in the interest of different sections of the country, and it would be the fault of none but themselves, if each city, or each populous and wealthy district did not supply itself with a sufficient number of cars to run on the iron railed highways, the same as in times past they used to run stage-coach lines on the turnpikes. This would, of course, not preclude the railroad companies from running their own trains as now, but the competition between the railroad company and the outside rolling-stock companies would keep freights down to a legitimate profit to the transportation companies, and would, if applied to freights alone, be the means of the tracks being used to their full capacity instead of being idle a great portion of the time as now. The Massachusetts report shows that in cases where railroad companies have hired cars from rolling stock companies, and paid for them so much per car per mile, the rolling stock companies have always got the best of the bargain. It has been asserted, and the commissioners are satisfied, not without grounds, that the cars of these companies, running at fixed rates per mile, whether full, partially full or empty, have been kept in motion at rates for the carriage of goods which, at times, have caused the railroad to pay more for car service than the entire amounts they have received as freights. It will be seen therefore if the tables were turned and the railroad companies received the toll instead of paying the hire, the railroads would get a more profitable business, while the competition between rolling stock companies would keep freights down.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	113⅜	114⅛
5-20s of '64	114⅛	114⅝
5-20s of '65	113⅞	116
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July, ex. int.	114⅜	114⅝
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July, ex. int.	115⅛	115⅝
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July, ex. int.	115⅛	115⅜
10-40s	112⅝	112⅞
U. S. 5s (new issue)	113	113⅜
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	....
Chicago City 7s	....	100 & int.
Cook County 7s	....	99¾ & int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	....	99½ & int.
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	....	95@97½
Gold Exchange	....	109⅜-110⅞
Gold and Gold Coupons	113⅜	113⅞

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Tuesday, Jan. 21:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 28, in Block 4, of Millard & Decker's s ½, e ½ of n w ¼ Sec. 26, 39, 13, dated Jan. 20; consideration, $625.

Fry st, bet Holt and Rose sts, s f, 25 ft to alley, with buildings, dated July 1, 1872; consideration, $1,500.

Deerpath av, 173 ft s of Thompson st, w f, 50x126 4-10 ft, dated Jan. 21; consideration, $900.

Lot 36, in Block 3 in High's e ½ of Block 15, in Sheffield's Addition, dated Oct. 3, 1872; consideration, $200.

Noble st, bet Cornell st and Chicago av, e f, 21x125 ft, dated Jan. 18; consideration, $800.

Rose st, near Fry st, w f, 21x125 ft, dated Jan. 18; consideration, $600.

Noble st, between Cornell st and Chicago av, e f, 21x125 ft, dated Jan. 21; consideration, $1,000.

Michigan av, between Washington and Madison sts, e f, 24 ft, running to Dearborn place, dated Oct. 4, 1872; consideration, $30,000.

West Twentieth st, 150 ft e of Hoyne st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 17, 1872; consideration, $700.

North Wood st, s of and near Armitage road, w f, 48x125 ft, dated Jan. 18; $1,100.

Wabash av, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first sts, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated Jan. 17; consideration, $4,182.

Walnut st, bet Oakley and Leavitt sts, n f, w ½ Lot 10 and e ½ Lot 11, dated July 20, 1872; consideration, $1,500.

Walnut st, bet Oakley and Leavitt sts, n f, w ½ Lot 9 and e ½ Lot 10, dated July 20, 1872; consideration, $1,500.

Ogden av, bet Robey and Polk sts, n w f, 48 ft to alley, dated Jan. 21; consideration, $2,600.

Paulina st, n e cor of South Branch Chicago River, w f, 1,435x240 ft to Canal A, dated Jan. 9; consideration, $155,100. Samuel J. Walker to Eli Kinney, of Cincinnati.

Park av, bet Oakley and Leavitt sts, s f, Lot 34, dated Oct. 21, 1872; consideration, $2,500.

Undivided ¼ of w ½ Lot 5, in Block 81, School Section Addition, dated Jan. 17; consideration, $6,780.

Third st, bet Bickerdike and Noble sts, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 15; consideration, $1,400.

Lot 10, of e ½ Block 26, Sec. 33, 40, 14, dated Jan. 30, 1872; consideration, $900.

Kendall st, near Birch st, s e front, 48 ft to alley, dated Dec. 18, 1872; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 19, of w ½ Lot 5, in Block 25, Sec. 29, 39, 14, dated Jan. 21; consideration, $550.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

N e ¼ of Block 42, in Sheffield's Addition (except streets), dated Aug. 28, 1872; consideration, $7,900.

Wolfram st, 454 ft, w of Halsted st, n f, 40x124 ft, dated Dec. 18, 1872; consideration, $1,200.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 3 and 4, in Block 6, of Pryor and Hopkins' w ½ of n w ¼ Sec. 3, 38, 14, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $8,000.

Lot 16, in Block 22, in Hyde Park, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $2,000.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	7,861	5,580	3,268	2,451
Wheat, bu	27,560	7,870	8,619	1,968
Corn, bu	140,800	92,250	3,208	68,217
Oats, bu	48,240	22,000	25,390	21,713
Rye, bu	4,184	2,109	......	......
Barley, bu	20,670	8,160	10,339	1,731
Grass Seed, lbs	52,487	227,710	58,490	27,750
Flax Seed, lbs	9,000	......	......	......
Broom Corn, lbs	34,600	94,164	10,080	16,340
Cured Meats, lbs	139,805	179,930	614,363	979,170
Beef, brls	16	83	35	50
Pork, brls	46	898	511	218
Lard, lbs	134,080	257,970	638,958	589,239
Tallow, lbs	21,420	41,880	40,080	......
Butter, lbs	56,325	39,860	2,270	3,190
Dressed Hogs, No	5,520	3,173	2,777	2,775
Live Hogs, No	23,667	5,687	4,587	1,494
Cattle, No	2,116	2,073	1,575	1,195
Sheep, No	990	1,189	1,528	3,558
Hides, lbs	189,455	204,767	72,857	168,640
Highwines, brls	390	387	274	402
Wool, lbs	137,105	39,029	......	3,700
Potatoes, bu	......	1,167	27	......
Lumber, m ft	704	1,159	456	818
Shingles, m	160	370	558	225
Lath, m	......	273	19	15
Salt, brls	509	140	532	2,750

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 7,979 bu wheat, 8,831 bu corn, 1,084 bu oats, 1,155 bu rye, 408 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 84 cars wheat, 224 cars corn, 33 cars oats, 8 cars rye, 39 cars barley. Total, 388 cars, or 157,000 bu.

We are informed that the precocious reporting on 'Change of the amount of grain inspected each morning is a mere matter of convenience. It is stated that any one can obtain the information from the Inspector as soon as "he knows how it is himself," and that several members of the Board of Trade are in the habit of sending their own messengers to his office. If the youth in question has no special privileges in the matter, there can be no objection to his receiving pay for such service.

The Directors of the Board of Trade have instructed their Committee on Miscellaneous Business to inquire if the members of the Board have any suggestions to make with regard to new legislation, or amendments to the old Railroad or Warehouse laws. The Committee will meet on Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock, in the Directors' Room, for the purpose of listening to any suggestions that may be made. One proposition is talked of, looking to a division of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission into two boards, the latter to have its headquarters at Chicago, to be composed of practical men, and to have the appointment of the Chief Inspector.

It is urged, by several men who ought to know what is wanted, that the law be so changed as to make our inspection system more elastic. Certain it is that artificial grades should be established with reference to comparative values, or they are more than useless. Several instances could be cited where wheat graded here as No. 3 has been sold by sample at a higher price than No. 2 spring; and one case occurred recently in which a lot of No. 2 wheat was decided by the inspectors to be too low for No. 2, and the wheat was sold at 11c per bu above the price of No. 2, and 2c per bu above the market price of No. 1. We do not presume to say where the fault lay,—whether with men or the system; but a few such cases are enough, and the fewer the better.

It is probable that several amendments will be offered at Springfield this winter to the law regulating railroads and warehouses. It is understood that some of the warehousemen will ask to have the storage rate clause abolished, or amended to authorize the charging of present rates; as that is their chief objection to the law as it now stands.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were generally higher to-day; and most of them were firm, but with less activity, except in wheat. The receipts were moderate, though full, considering that we had a snow-storm last evening to keep back the trains. Some little excitement was visible early, with regard to receipts, but it soon wore away. The upward tendency of prices was partially owing to the advance in gold.

The grocery trade was only fairly active in any department, while for most articles in the list the inquiry was limited. Coffees continue active, and seem likely to undergo a further advance, prices here being relatively lower than in New York. Sugars were quoted dull at the decline sustained yesterday. Syrups are steady, but molasses is easy, with lower prices for common and choice New Orleans. Rice continues firm, and in Carolina we note a ⅛c advance. Teas, spices, and candles were firm. In the dry goods market not a new feature was developed. There was an absence of anything like activity, yet the prevalent feeling was one of pronounced firmness. Butter was in better request, but otherwise the market was without visible change. Bagging continues dull at 36½c for Stark, at 35c for Ludlow, and at 34c for Lewiston. Canned goods and pickles are moving more freely, and prices are generally firmer. Pickles have advanced 50c per brl. Cheese remains inactive and easy. There was no change in the coal market, prices ruling firm at $12.00 for Lackawanna, at $10.50@11.00 for Erie, and at $7.00 for Wilmington. The fish trade was reported better, with cod, fat mackerel, and whitefish more firmly held, though without quotable advance. Dried fruits were again reported dull, and most descriptions were offering at a concession from the quotations. Dates and halves peaches were exceptions. Hay, hides, and tobacco remain without decided change. Pig iron is lower, though in better demand. Leather is more active, and French stock has advanced. Oils were quiet, with prices unchanged, save for carbon, which is "off" a little, being quoted at 23@23½c.

The lumber market remains quiet and unchanged. Building materials, metals, nails, and naval stores were without new features. Nails were steady at the decline noted yesterday. Iron was in moderate demand at quotations. Wool and hops were quiet and firm. The broom corn market was unchanged. The inquiry is mostly for the better grades, which are firm, owing to scarcity. Furs were in fair demand. Seeds were quiet and steady. Prime timothy is held at $3.40; clover at $5.00@5.25. The street markets were generally quiet this morning. The supply of poultry is light, and a very fair inquiry exists for choice chickens. Game was quiet and steady. Green fruits were in moderate request on local account.

Highwines were quiet and steady, with firm holders at 88c, and a few buyers at 87½c all through the session. Sales were confined to 100 brls at 88c per gallon.

Dressed hogs were in good shipping request, for light, which sold readily at $4.60@4.65 for all under 200 lbs. Heavy hogs were not much wanted, and ruled rather tame at yesterday's prices, mostly selling at $4.40. The market closed steady. Sales were reported of 391 head at $4.65; 60 at $4.60; 406 at $4.50; 89 at $4.45; 697 at $4.40; 110 dividing on 200 lbs at $4.50@4.65; 160 do at $4.40@4.60. Total, 2,134 head.

Provisions were quiet, but a shade firmer. The lighter receipts of hogs at the Stock Yards caused an advance of 5@10c per 100 lbs in the price of the animal, and this made holders of products firmer in their views, though buyers were not disposed to follow them, and there were not many bids at any prices that indicated an expectation of purchasing till near the close. Then a fair amount of trading was done, at an advance of 10c per brl on pork, 5@10c per 100 lbs on lard, and no decided change in meats, though they were generally quoted firmer. The fact that stands in the way of greater activity, and a further advance in meats, is the difficulty of procuring transportation for the product. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller January, $11.75@11.85; do seller February, $11.90@12.00; do seller March, $12.25@12.30; do seller April, $12.35@12.40; prime mess, $11.00; extra prime, $9.00@9.25. Lard, cash, or seller January, $7.20@7.25; do seller February, $7.30@7.37½; do seller March, $7.55@7.60; do seller April, $7.70@7.75. Green hams at 8½c for 15-lb averages, and 7⅞c for 16-lb averages. Sweet pickled hams 1@1½c above the price of green. Green shoulders, 3⅝c; do rough sides, 5⅛@5¼c; do short ribs, 5⅜@5½c; do short clear, 5⅝@5¾c; dry salted meats quotable at 3⅞@4c for shoulders; 5⅜@5½c for short ribs, and 6⅛c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller January, quoted at 4⅛c. English meats for delivery in January, 5⅜@5½c for Cumberlands; 6⅛c for short ribs or long clear; 6⅝@6¾c for short clear; 8¾@9c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 5⅛c for shoulders, 7⅝c for clear ribs, 7¾c for short clear, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@28.00. City tallow, 7½@7¾c; grease quotable at 5½@6¼c. Sales were reported of 1,250 brls mess pork, seller February, at $11.90; 250 brls do seller last half February at $12.10; 600 brls do seller March at $12.25; 100 brls do at $12.12½; 1,000 brls do seller April at $12.40; 200 tcs lard at $7.25; 500 tcs do at $7.20; 100 tcs do at $7.15; 100 do at $6.70 loose; 100 tcs kettled lard at $7.50; 50 bxs shoulders at 4⅛c; 350 bxs do at 4⅛c; 120,000 lbs short ribs at 5⅝c; 80,000 lbs do at 5⅝c; 100,000 lbs do green short ribs at 5⅝c; 750 bxs long and short clear, part seller February, at 6⅛c; 3,000 pcs green hams (15 lbs) at 8¼c; 40,000 lbs do (16 lbs) at 7¾c; 5,000 pcs do at $7.68¾c; 40,000 lbs do (18 lbs) at 7c; 20,000 lbs do (19 lbs) at 6⅞c; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams (14 lbs) at 9⅝c; 155 tcs do (16 lbs) at 9c; 150 brls city tallow at 7⅝c.

Flour was less active, but only in consequence of light stocks, which made offerings small. There were several buyers around, who did not find what they wanted. The bulk of the flour now here is in small lots, and held at $6.25@7.00, according to brand. There is almost nothing to be had below that range. Holders were very firm in their views to-day, and most of them asked a slight advance, New York being reported scarce and higher. Bran was steady. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras (St. Louis Best) at $10.12½; 50 brls do (Golden Star, Quincy) at $10.00; 100 brls do at $9.00; 100 brls on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (Conqueror) at $8.00; 100 brls do (Minnesota) at $7.25; 100 brls do (Belgrade) at $7.25; 300 brls do (Uhl's Triumph) at $6.90; 300 brls do at $6.75; 100 brls do (Gold Medal) at $6.50; 100 brls do (Marion) at $6.25; 100 brls superfine (Oak Grove) at $4.50; 200 brls rye (Healey's) at $4.75; 100 brls do (Forest City) at $4.75. Total, 1,850 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $11.50, delivered; 10 tons do at $11.00, on track; 10 tons middling at $16.50, delivered; 10 tons do at $16.00, on track.

Wheat was active and irregular, averaging about the same prices as yesterday. The market was excited early, owing to the storm, and the expectation foreshadowed last night that Liverpool would be higher to-day. Some of the shorts filled in rather heavily, and the bulls were in ecstacies. But, by-and-by, the Liverpool despatches came in, and quoted that market as depressed by liberal arrivals, the only firmness being in white winter wheat. Then our market tumbled rather badly, especially as the weather showed signs of clearing up. Then some of those who had bought early, wanted to sell, and prices were very uncertain for some time, but finally steadied down to a point where there was a fair amount of trading, without much excitement, buyers taking hold the more willingly as New York was quoted buoyant. There was not much shipping demand, and car-lots dragged during a great portion of the session. Seller February opened at $1.28; advanced to $1.28⅛; fell to $1.26⅛; advanced to $1.26¾, declined to $1.26⅛, and rose to $1.27, closing at $1.26¾. Seller the month or cash No. 2 spring averaged 1@1½c below February, closing at $1.25¾, except for receipts in named houses, for which ½c more was obtainable. Seller March sold at $1.28¾@1.31, closing at $1.28¾. No. 1 spring was firm at $1.32@1.32½. No. 3 spring closed firm at $1.12½; and rejected do at $1.00. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.33; 400 bu do at $1.32½; 2,400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.26⅛; 16,400 bu do at $1.26; 31,200 bu do at $1.25¾; 10,000 bu do at $1.25⅝; 38,600 bu do at $1.25½; 1,200 bu do at $1.25¼; 1,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.13; 400 bu do at $1.12⅝; 11,600 bu do at $1.12½; 1,600 bu do at $1.12; 1,200 bu rejected spring at $1.00; 800 bu do at 99c. Total, 117,400 bu.

Corn was more active, and ⅛@¼c higher, being notably strong, in contrast with the settled weakness that has ruled in our market ever since New Year's Day. The report of greater strength in New York brought out numerous buyers, and worked up prices in the face of rather large receipts here, and the statement that our stock in store has increased over half a million bu during the past week. The demand was chiefly for next month, though the summer options received more attention that heretofore, with comparatively few sellers. Cash No. 2 sold as high as 30⅜c, while seller the month sold at 30⅛@30⅜c. Seller February opened at 30⅛c, advanced to 30⅝c, and closed at 30⅜@30½c. Seller March sold at 31⅛@31⅜c; seller April at 32@32½c; seller May at 35⅝@36c; and seller June at 36⅞@37c, all closing firm. Cash sales were reported of 37,400 bu No. 2 at 30⅜c; 46,200 bu do at 30⅛c; 39,000 bu do at 30⅛c; 1,600 bu rejected at 27¼c; 3,600 bu do at 27c; 800 bu ear at 34c on track. Total, 119,600 bu.

Oats were dull and steady, with almost nothing doing, and that almost nothing was done at the close of the session. There was little demand, but holders were firm, and quotations are the same as yesterday; cash No. 2 or seller the month, 25⅛c; seller February, 25⅛@25⅜c; seller March, 26⅛c; seller April, 26⅝@26⅞c; seller May, 29½c bid, and 29⅝c asked. Cash sales were reported of 7,200 bu No. 2 at 25⅛c; 600 bu rejected at 22½c; 1,200 bu do at 22c. Total, 9,000 bu.

Rye was very quiet and strong with yesterday's quotation (68c) bid all through the session, while holders generally asked 69 and 70c. Sales were restricted to 1,200 bu No. 2 at 68c.

Barley was weak, almost panicky, declining 4c from the lowest prices of yesterday, though reported firm in New York. The market opened with 80c asked for No. 2; fresh sales were made at 78c, and it dropped to 76c at the close. Seller February sold at 77@78c, and seller March at 79c, the latter closing with one bid at 78c; No. 3 closed dull at 64c, and rejected at 50c. Cash sales were reported of 2,800 bu No. 2 at 78c; 5,200 bu do at 77c; 2,000 bu do at 76c; 800 bu rejected at 64½c; 800 bu do at 64c; 400 bu rejected at 56c; 400 bu by sample at 90c; 1,200 bu at 87½c; 2,000 bu do at 85c (to arrive); 1,200 bu do at 83c; 400 bu do at 80c, all on track. Total, 17,200 bu.

GRAIN IN STORE.

The following is the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

WHEAT.	Jan. 18, '73.	Jan. 11, '73.	Jan. 20, '72.
No. 1 amber	....	....	1,230
No. 2 amber	....	....	....
No. 1 red	....	....	600
No. 2 red	....	....	2,055
No. 3 winter	1,635	1,635	4,311
No. 1 spring	3,426	3,375	31,563
No. 2 spring	992,771	926,851	1,377,520
No. 3 spring	321,258	293,002	67,443
No. 1 hard spring	3,030	2,742	7,290
No. 2 hard spring	7,103	7,106	36,588
Rejected spring	50,034	47,730	29,266
No grade spring	431	698	1,269
Total	1,379,690	1,283,149	1,559,125
CORN.			
Yellow	16,981	16,095	42,074
No. 1	71,533	57,307	68,879
No. 2	2,548,746	2,031,487	4,507,325
Rejected	69,342	47,804	121,722
No. 2 kiln dried	3,533	3,533	....
Rejected kiln dried	....	....	....
No grade	....	....	....
New No. 2	....	....	1,839
Total	2,710,135	2,206,226	4,741,889
OATS.			
No. 1	3,264	3,264	7,592
No. 2	954,325	838,492	888,283
Rejected	68,784	65,845	77,917
No grade	....	....	1,116
Total	1,026,373	957,601	974,914
RYE.			
No. 1	5,495	5,173	55,275
No. 2	229,396	221,047	231,002
Rejected	2,152	3,711	7,880
Total	237,043	229,931	294,157
BARLEY.			
No. 2	237,511	258,223	451,811
No. 3	51,406	68,346	120,497
Rejected	13,023	14,643	11,700
No grade	....	....	....
Total	301,940	341,212	584,008

Total 5,655,181 bu. There is an increase during the past week of 96,541 bu wheat, 503,909 bu corn, 68,772 bu oats, 7,112 bu rye; and an increase of 39,272 bu barley. Total increase, 637,062 bu.

COAL.

Saward's coal circular gives the following comparative view of the coal business of the leading routes during two years past. The net production is much larger than these totals:

	1872.	1871.
Reading Railroad to Nov. 30	6,185,433	6,002,573
Schuylkill Canal to Nov. 30	838,191	1,010,171
Lehigh Valley R. R. to Nov. 30	3,877,179	3,193,729
L. & S. Railroad	2,827,068	1,957,294
Lehigh Canal	757,094	740,783
D. L. & W. Railroad	2,840,886	1,916,486
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	1,213,478	801,078
Delaware & Hudson Co.	2,930,767	2,011,333
Pennsylvania Canal	321,111	320,523
Shamokin	560,819	622,853
Upper Dauphin	489,007	485,587
Cumberland	2,355,471	2,845,153
Broad Top	318,209	319,345
Reading Railroad for Dec.	335,303	353,165
Schuylkill Canal for Dec.	6,594	12,960
Lehigh Valley, N. and E. for Dec.	189,427	200,519

LIVE STOCK TRADE OF NEW YORK.

The New York *Tribune* gives the following as the receipts of live stock in that city for five past years:

	1872.	1871.	1870.	1865.	1860.
Beeves	425,275	360,934	356,026	273,274	226,033
Cows	5,089	4,846	5,050	6,166	7,144
Calves	115,130	121,937	116,457	77,791	39,436
Sheep	1,179,518	1,331,975	1,463,378	836,733	518,750
Hogs	1,922,727	1,334,492	889,625	573,197	323,918
Totals	3,647,739	3,173,984	2,831,036	1,767,161	1,115,231

The following table shows "where the cattle came from:"

Illinois	241,864	Michigan	1,270
Texas	59,920	Canada	736
Kentucky	35,996	Pennsylvania	561
Ohio	34,550	New Jersey	210
Missouri	19,083	Tennessee	192
Indiana	12,387	Kansas	144
New York	12,010	Colorado	66
Virginia	4,752	Connecticut	45
Iowa	1,302	Delaware	30

OTHER PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The New York Produce Exchange Circular has the following:

Movement of flour and grain at Montreal for the last two years, ended Dec. 31, as per Report of the Montreal Corn Exchange Association:

	Receipts. 1872.	Receipts. 1871.	Exports. 1872.	Exports. 1871.
Flour, brls	921,973	951,760	720,625	713,365
O & O meal, bu	16,285	11,467	26,262	8,840
Wheat, bu	4,665,314	3,224,805	3,790,458	7,487,351
Corn, bu	7,651,671	3,117,189	7,326,390	2,831,541
Oats, bu	53,453	39,558	281,303	35,928
Barley, bu	105,876	64,264	4,477	94,927
Rye, bu	8,900	4,025	874	72
Peas, bu	452,649	292,308	944,637	691,951
Total grain	12,937,663	11,742,159	12,458,039	11,141,770
F. & M. to bu	4,691,290	4,816,135	3,734,435	3,611,025
Total bu	17,628,853	16,558,294	16,192,474	14,752,795

The exports of peas and oats are 619,738 bushels in excess of receipts, showing that amount of error in the receipts, as the stocks in store at the close of each year do not account for the differences.

The foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ended Jan. 14, 1873, and the distribution of same:

To	Pork, brls.	Beef, pkgs.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Cheese, lbs.	Tallow, lbs.
Liverpool	486	1,088	590,425	2,272,962	212,728	212,830
London	1,854	650	22,863	528,315	501,857	....
Bristol	159	....	2,700	[illegible]	75,000	....
Cardiff	45	490	....	[illegible]	47,632	163,405
Hamburg	....	....	....	[illegible]	....	154,690
Bremen	37	30	605,525	288,410	....	115,622
Antwerp	....	....	51,439	[illegible]	....	....
Havre	....	....	1,137,606	[illegible]	....	....
West Indies	2,387	378	231,165	2,555,639	....	....
B. N. A. Col.	250	28	538,751	22,744	25,108	237
B. Guiana	455	250	....	....	....	3,181
Venezuela	....	....	20,000	1,680	....	....
Mexico	....	1	17,400	12,353	5,224	....
N. Grenada	....	....	3,500	411	....	....
Brazil	50	88	150,551	2,500	....	....
Arg. Rep.	....	....	10,235	....	....	....
China	....	5	18,000	....	....	....
[illegible]	....	....	2,450	....	....	....
Total	5,617	2,306	3,482,694	7,900,325	865,580	774,288
W'k Jan. 7	2,662	889	1,892,708	6,555,276	305,908	440,958
W'k Dec. 31	1,754	2,036	2,534,961	7,468,346	258,720	487,855
W'k Dec. 24	4,758	3,990	4,709,559	5,847,130	252,944	552,885
W'k Jan. 15, '72	3,236	1,158	2,891,280	4,719,437	80,377	1344735

And 59,637 lbs butter, 22,045 lbs grease, and 3,865 lbs stearine.

And from Nov. 1 to Jan. 14, inclusive, for four years:

	1872-3.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.
Pork, brls	32,214	30,588	25,616	13,851
Beef, brls, tcs	22,897	27,472	34,381	16,693
Lard, lbs	39,751,255	38,734,787	15,494,229	4,974,703
Bacon, lbs	50,317,689	40,171,718	12,830,717	8,109,073
Butter, lbs	928,577	1,236,706	349,195	278,474
Cheese, lbs	6,563,849	6,118,766	3,682,712	4,602,688
Tallow, lbs	7,924,450	11,053,622	3,351,864	6,145,795

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active, and a shade easier. No. 2 spring was nominal at $1.25⅝@1.25¾ seller the month, and sold at $1.26⅜@1.26¾ seller February, the latter closing at $1.26⅜. Corn was in moderate request at 30⅜@30½c seller the month, and 30⅝@30¾c seller February, both options closing at the inside. Other grain and provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21.

ALCOHOL—Was in moderate request at $1.82 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—This market is without new feature, dealers continue to receive a fair amount of orders for the medium to choice qualities, which are firm owing to the moderate supply of these grades. The quantity of common red and crooked corn is large, and the demand for such is very light. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 6½@7c ₩ lb; No. 1 stalk braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUTTER—Since our last weekly review the butter trade has been lacking in activity, and prices has favored buyers. Neither local nor outside buyers have operated to any large extent, and if we except choice qualities the daily arrivals have considerably exceeded the daily requirements of the trade, and a steady accumulation has been witnessed. Roll butter is especially dull, and unless strictly prime it is scarcely salable at any price. Choice packed is in steady request to supply local wants, and commands 22@25c. We quote: Good to choice roll, 17@21c; strictly choice dairy packed, 22@25c; medium to good, 17@20c; inferior to common, 7@15c.

BAGGING—Remains quiet, with little or no fluctuation in prices. Cotton bagging is firm, in sympathy with the raw material, and, under a better demand, prices would no doubt advance. Burlaps and gunnies are in light request only, and rule steady. Wool sacks are inactive. We repeat our list as follows: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewistown, 34c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 29c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BEANS—The demand for good clean beans continues fair. The receipts are rather moderate, and the better grades are firm. Common beans are in ample supply and move slowly. We quote: Navies at $2.50@2.75; fair to prime, $2.00@2.40; common to medium, $1.50@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There was nothing doing under this head. Brick, lime, &c., are very quiet and prices are nominally unchanged. We repeat: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casing, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.25; lime (brls) $1.25@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire-brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $10.50@15.00; country brick, $10.50@11.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $33.00, del.; Racine, $30.00, del.; Hinsdale, $25.00, del.; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made by dealers.

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$5.75	$8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 28x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52		28.00
32x54 to 34x56		34.00
34x58 to 34x60		38.00
26x60 to 40x60		40.00

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—Steady improvement is now noticeable in the demand for this class of goods, and a firmer tone seems to pervade the market. This is especially noticeable in pickles,—prices have advanced 50c per brl,—and in lobster, in which we note an advance of 10c per can. Oysters are scarce, and quotations are, at present, simply nominal. Tomatoes, corn, and raspberries are also in light supply, but otherwise stocks are in fair condition. We revise our list, as follows:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$1.85@ 2.05
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@ 3.20
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.25
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Raspberries	2.60@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.15@ 2.25
Corn, Elgin	2.50@ 2.70
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.80@ 3.00
Corn, Yarmouth	2.65@ 2.85
Peas, 2 lb, pod	2.80@ 3.00
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	3.15@ 3.50
Lima beans, 2 lb	1.60@ 1.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.60@ 2.70
Lobster, 2 lb	2.35@ 2.50
Lobster, 1 lb	3.40@ 3.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.40@ 2.50
Oysters, 1 lb	2.25
	1.30@ 1.50

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@ 6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@ 9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@ 5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@ 8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@ 5.25
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey) qts	5.75@ 6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey) pts	3.00@ 3.50
Chow Chow (C. & B.), qts	6.50@ 7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.) pts	3.75@ 4.00

CHEESE—Notwithstanding the more favorable weather of the past week, little or no improvement was noticeable in the cheese trade, the demand still being restricted to small orders, just to meet immediate wants. Prices have advanced 3 shillings in Liverpool, and a ½@¼c in New York, but the market here remains weak at former quotations. Stocks are ample, are, in fact, in excess of present requirements. We continue to quote: New York factory, 13@14c; Ohio factory, 11@12½c; Western factory, 11@12½c.

COAL—The coal market is without change. The demand continues steadily fair, and prices remain firm and uniform. We repeat our quotations of last week as follows: Lehigh lump, $13.00; Lehigh prepared, $13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $10.50; Blossburg, $10.00@10.50; Cherry Mine, $10.00; Hocking Valley, $10.00@10.50; Cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.50@10.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

COOPERAGE—Lard tierces and pork barrels met with a fair demand. Tierces are a trifle lower, sales having been made at $1.60. Other descriptions were in moderate demand and steady. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.20@1.25; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves, $18.00@20.00; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@25.00 per m; bucked staves, $27.00@31.00; flour staves, $8.50@9.50; circle flour headings, 7@8c ₩ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 ₩ m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 ₩ m. Sales include: 1,500 city made pork barrels at $1.25; 130 pork barrels at $1.20; 1,500 and 3 cars tierces at $1.60; 700 do at $1.65.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Business is reported good for the season, and prices are generally steady and firm. We quote:

Acid, citric, lb	$1.45	@	1.50
Acid, oxalic, lb	37	@	40
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	65	@	70
Ammonia, carb., lb	25	@	30
Assafoetida, lb	....	@	1.20
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50	@	1.55
Beans, Torqua, lb	1.30	@	1.35
Borax, ref., lb	33	@	43
Blue-vitriol, lb	15	@	18
Bromo-chloralum, pts., doz	....	@	4.00
Corrosive sublimate	1.35	@	1.40
Cream tartar, pure, lb	45	@	50
Cochineal, Hond., lb	90	@	1.00
Chloroform, lb	1.40	@	1.50
Glycerine, 1lb bulk, lb	35	@	40
Gum Arabic, picked	50	@	70
Gum Arabic, sorts	28	@	30
Gum camphor, lb	45	@	48
Gum opium, lb	8.50	@	8.75
Gum shellac, lb	58	@	60
Glue, white, lb	45	@	80
Iodine, lb	11.50	@	12.50
Lye, cone, case	8.25	@	....
Morphia, sulph., oz	5.50	@	5.75
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb	....	@	6.50
Oil, castor, gal	1.25	@	1.50
Oil, lemon, Sanderson's	....	@	6.50
Potassa, chlor., lb	65	@	70
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb	85	@	....
Potassium, iod., lb	8.25	@	8.50
Potash, Babbitt's, case	9.00	@	....
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.60	@	2.65
Red precip., lb	1.50	@	1.60
Root ipecac, powd., lb	2.00	@	2.25
Root rhei, E. I., powd., lb	1.50	@	1.75
Sal epsom, lb	4½	@	6
Silver, nit., cryst., oz	1.10	@	1.15
Soap, castile, gen., lb	14	@	....
Sulphur, lb	5	@	....

EGGS—Met with a fair local demand. Fresh are quotable firm at 28@29c; pickled are held at 22@24c. Sales include 1,200 dozen at 29c; 18 cases at 28c; 500 doz pickled at 22@24c; 35 cases do at 23c.

FEATHERS—The inquiry for prime live geese feathers continues fair. The receipts for the past week have been fair, and prices have ruled steady at 66@68c. We quote: Prime live geese at 66@68c from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers quotable at 25@55c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—In connection with the fish market there are no new features of general interest to note. The more favorable weather of the past week has witnessed slightly increased activity, and in anticipation of continued improvement a better, firmer feeling seems to prevail among dealers generally. Cod is reported scarce in the East, and is in light stock here. Fat mackerel and whitefish are also in light supply, and prices are firm all around. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.50@5.75; No. 2 do, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—There was only a limited movement in this line of goods during the past week, neither the local nor outside demands being very considerable, and, if we except two or three articles, the quotations have been only indifferently sustained. Dates and halves peaches are firm and a shade higher; but, aside from these, the market rules weak: Dates, 9@9½c; figs, 15@16c; figs, box, 17@18c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.45@2.55; blackberries, new, 10½@11c; raspberries, 43@45c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 21@24c; peaches, halves, 6½@7c; do mixed, 5½@6c; Zante currants, 1872, 8½@9c; do 1871, 7@7½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@5½c; do Western 5½@6c; Michigan, 6½@7½c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; English walnuts, 15@16c; Naples walnuts, 21@22c; Brazils, 13@14c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@8c.

FURS—Continue to meet with a fair inquiry. The receipts are moderate and prices rule steady, as follows: Extra otter, $8.00; No. 1 do, $6.00; No. 2 do, $4.00; No. 3 do, $2.00@3.00; No. 4 do, 50c; extra fisher, $10.00; No. 1 do, $8.00; No. 2 do, $6.00; No. 3 do, $3.00; No. 4 do, $1.00; extra marten, $4.00@5.00; No 1 do, $3.00; No. 2 do, $2.00; No. 3 do, $1.00; No. 4 do, 25c; extra mink, $2.50@3.00; No. 1 do, $1.50@2.00; No. 2 do, 75c; No. 3 do, 40c; No. 4 do, 10c; cross fox, $1.00@3.00; red do, 25c@$1.50; grey do, 10@75c; kitt do, 10@30c; silver do, $10.00@40.00; timber wolf, 50c@$3.00; prairie do, 25c@$1.00; wolverine, $1.00@3.00; lynx, 75c@$2.00; wild cat, 10@25c; skunk, 10@75c; badger, 10@50c; bear, $3.00@10.00; muskrat, fall, 10@15c; kitten, 4@5c; opossum, 5@15c; do cased, 20c; raccoon, 5@60c; deer skin, raw, per lb, 20@36c; do dressed, 75c@$1.50; beaver, ₩ lb, $1.00@1.50.

GAME—Was quiet and steady. The market is fairly supplied. Prairie chickens are quoted at $3.00; quail, $1.00@1.15; rabbits, 50@55c; venison saddles, 14@15c; do carcass, 6@8c; buffalo, 4@6c; antelope, 14@15c. Sales include 60 doz prairie chickens at $3.00; 17 doz quail at $1.15; 40 doz do at $1.05; 5 wild turkeys at $1.60 each; 50 long saddles venison at 14c; 100 saddles do to arrive at 12½c.

GREEN FRUITS—The average demand exists. Apples are selling quite freely in a retail way. Car lots are quotable at $3.00@3.50. Other fruits are in moderate request and prices are unchanged. We quote: Apples at $2.75@4.00 per brl from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@12.00 per brl; wild do at $7.00@8.00; California pears at $4.00@4.50; lemons at $6.00@7.50 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.00@12.00 per case; do per box, $6.00; Louisiana do, $12.00 per brl; Malaga grapes, $7.00@8.00 per keg. Sales include 1 car choice apples at $3.25; 1 car frozen at $1.50, both on track; 175 brls from store at $3.25@4.00.

GROCERIES—The chief feature of interest in the grocery market during the week under review was the excitement in coffees, and the sharp, upward movement of prices. Rumors of the loss of 20,000 bags by the burning of the steamer Erie caused a ¼c advance on Saturday last, and on Monday, when the rumor was confirmed, prices were marked up another ¼c. To-day the market was more quiet, but holders were exceedingly firm in their views and the tendency seems still in an upward direction. Sugars have ruled dull and weak throughout, and yesterday the quotations of refined grades were lowered an ⅛c. Syrups are in fair request and steady, while molasses is a trifle easier. Candles remain firm, as do also spices and starch. The general market is still lacking in activity, though dealers report gradual improvement. Following are the quotations:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30@31c; O. G. Java, 26@27c; Java, No. 2, 24½@25c; fancy Rio, 23½@24½c; choice do, 23½@23¾c; prime Rio, 23@23½c; good do, 22@22½c; common do, 20½@21c; Singapore, 23½@23¾c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@24¾c; do, prime, 23½@23¾c; Maricaibo, 23@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, full weight, 15½@16½c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8½c; Rangoon, 7¾@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 7½@8c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14½@14¾c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 13½@13¾c; A, standard, 12½@12¾c; do No. 2, 12½@12¾c; B, 12@12¼c; extra C, 11¾@12c; C, No. 2, 11¾@11¾c; yellow C, 11½@11¾c; choice brown, 11@11½c; prime do, 10½@11c; fair do, 10¼@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 10¼@11c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 11@11¼c; do prime, 10½@11c; do fair, 9½@10½c; do common, 9@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 60@65c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@60c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.20@1.25; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HIDES—Owing to the increasing receipts of grubby hides, a somewhat easier feeling has been developed in this market, though no material decline has been suffered, nor is any looked for at present. The demand keeps pace with the supply. We repeat our quotations: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11c; do light, 12c; part cured, 9½@10c; green frozen, 9@9½c; green calf, 17@17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HAY—The same difficulties are in the way of an active trade, as noted for the past month or more, viz: a lack of shipping facilities. Dealers are in daily receipt of orders from Eastern and Southern points, but the scarcity of cars prevents the filling of more than a small portion of them, and sales are principally confined to meeting small local wants. Receipts are not large, but more than equal the demand. Wholesale dealers are paying the following,—cars to contain 15,000 lbs or over: ON TRACK,—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; timothy, loose pressed, $15.00@16.00; prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HONEY—The demand is light, and mainly for the better grades of comb. There is an ample supply of strained and medium grades. Prices range as below: Choice white comb at 28@32c; medium grades at 20@25c; inferior and strained honey at 12½@18c.

HOPS—There was no change; trade at the moment is quiet, and the market firm. Brewers are buying in small quantities only for immediate wants. The receipts are light, and consist mostly of inferior grades. We continue to quote: Prime to choice Western at 42@52c; fair to good, 35@40c; common to medium, 25@30c; Eastern, 42@52c; English, 45@50c; Belgian, 45@50c.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade is still light, although steadier, and a gradual improvement is anticipated by dealers. Rates are steady, and range as follows:

Flat iron	4	8-10@ 5		rates
Heavy bands	5	6-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Lght bands	5	@ 6	8-10	rates
Hoops	5	5-10@ 6	5-10	rates
Rounds and square	5	@ 5	8-10	rates
Shafting iron	5	6-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Ovals	5	6-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Half oval and half rounds	5	6-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5	5-10@ 7		rates
Sheet iron, No. 24	6½	@ 7½		rates
Plate iron	7	@ 7½		rates
Russia iron		20c		₩ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c		₩ lb
Norway nail rods	9	@10c		₩ lb
German plow steel	11½	@12c		₩ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c		₩ lb
American tool steel	17	@18c		₩ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20		₩ lb
English tool steel	21	@22		rates
English spring steel	11½	@12½c		rates

LEATHER—The leather trade shows signs of returning activity. Manufacturers are beginning to make their appearance in the market, and some large orders from interior dealers have also recently been placed. As a result a general "hardening" of prices is noted, while French calf and certain lines of domestic leather are quotably higher. Stocks are reported light here and at the East, and the tone of the market is one of buoyancy. Below are the prices current:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@	41
Country harness	36@	38
Line, city, ₩ lb	41@	43
Kip, ₩ lb	60@	1.10
Kip, veals	80@	1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	28@	30
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	25@	27
Collar, ₩ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, light	35@	38
Rough upper, heavy	32@	35
Rough upper, damaged		
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	35@	37
"B. A." sole	32@	35
	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	....
Kip, No. 1, medium	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 2, heavy	85@ 1.10
Harness	75@ 80
French calf, Jodot	40@ 45
French calf, Lemoine	$5.60@90.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	60.00@80.00
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.75@ 2.25
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.65@ 2.15
	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—The lumber market remains quiet and steady, although on the whole trade is rather improving. We again quote:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@17.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@15.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75@4.00
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00
A or Star	3.50@4.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	18.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@40.00
Counter tops (select)	37.00@40.00
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	1.00@ 1.50
Axles	75.00
Wagon poles (each)	60@ 75
Hickory	55@ 60
Box boards	60.00@75.00
Common	35.00@40.00
Clear	20.00@25.00
Culls	30.00@35.00
	12.00@14.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade is still very slack, and values have not been changed. Metals are quite firm, owing to the firmness at the East. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Were quiet. The decline noted yesterday is sustained. We now quote at $5.50 rates, net, as a basis, as follows: 10d, per keg, $5.50 rates; 8d, do, $5.75; 6d, do, $6.00; 4d do, $6.25; 3d do, $7.00; 3d do, fine, $8.25; 2d do, $8.75; clinch, $7.75.

NAVAL STORES—Were inactive and nominal, as follows:

Manilla rope, ₩ lb	$ 18	@	19
Sisal rope, ₩ lb	16	@	17
Hemp sash cord, ₩ lb	16	@	23
Marline, ₩ lb	20	@	23
Tarred rope, ₩ lb	20	@	23
Oakum, ₩ bale	17	@	19
Pitch, ₩ brl	5.00	@	6.25
Tar, ₩ brl	6.00	@	7.00
	6.00	@	7.00

OILS—There is little or no improvement in the demand for goods in the line, and prices have not been subjected to very material fluctuations. Carbon has declined 1c and turpentine has advanced 2c, but aside from this the quotations are the same as a week ago. Lard, linseed, and other descriptions rule steady. Following are the prices current: Carbon, 23@23½c; extra lard oil, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 88c; do boiled, 93c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 74c; naphtha, 63° gravity, 25c; naphtha, common, 20c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Continue dull at unchanged prices. We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$
Fancy brands	11.50

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	10.00@11.00
American	14.50
Snow white	12.50
	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.00@11.50
Palace car colors	9.50@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.50
English orange mineral	14.50@15.00
Pittsburg orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
Scarlet Vermillion	23.00
Paris white	2.00
Whiting	2.50

PIG IRON—Although there is decidedly more activity in the demand than for a number of weeks past, the market, both for American and for Scotch pig, is sensibly easier, and in the latter a further reduction of $2.00 per ton is noted. Stocks are by no means large, and will scarcely meet the requirements of the trade till the opening of navigation, but holders seem anxious to realize, and are free sellers at the following revised quotations:

No. 1 Scotch, Coltness	@ 64.00
No. 1 Scotch, Summerlee	@ 62.00
No. 1 Scotch, Glengarnock	@ 61.00
No. 1 Scotch, Eglinton	@ 60.00
No. 1 Tuscarawas	@ 60.00
No. 1 Lake Superior	@ 60.00
No. 2 Lake Superior	@ 60.00
No. 1 Missouri charcoal	@ 59.00
No 1 Chicago stone coal	@ 60.00
	@ 59.00

RAGS AND METALS—The rag and metal market remains quiet, without material fluctuation in prices. Offerings are liberal for the season, but they find ready buyers at the quoted prices. We repeat our list: Mixed cotton rags, 3½c; country do, 3@3¼c; mixed wool do, 1½@1½c; mixed rope, 4@4½c; mixed copper, 23@24c; brass, 14@16c; heavy lead, 5½c; tea lead, 3½c; zinc, 4c; machinery castings, etc., 1½c; stove plate, 1¼c; No. 1 wrought iron, 1½@1½c.

POULTRY—The scarcity of choice fresh stock continues, and a fair demand exists, especially for good to choice chickens, and they are quite firm at $2.75@4.00; turkeys are steady at 10@12½c; geese, $7.00@9.00. Sales include 600 lbs choice turkeys at 12½c; 1,800 lbs do at 12c; 620 lbs at 10@11c; 25 doz large chickens at $4.00; 12 doz do at $3.75; 50 doz do at $3.00@3.50; 10 doz do at $2.75; 4 doz geese at $7.00@8.00.

POTATOES—Were in fair request and steady. Store lots are selling at 70@85c, and car lots at 65@70c on track.

SALT—Was in moderate request and firm. We continue to quote: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; do, with bags $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were quiet and unchanged. We quote:

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	1x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 8x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3⅝ by 3x9⅝	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

A discount of 15@25 per cent is made from the above list.

SEEDS—Excepting a moderate amount of trading in timothy, the market was quiet and unchanged. Timothy sold at $3.20@3.40; clover was quiet, and in light supply. Sales were made at $5.10@5.15 for ordinary and $5.65 for mammoth; prime Hungarian sold at $1.00. Other seeds were inactive and nominal. We note sales of 100 bags choice timothy at $3.40; 10 bags at $3.35; 20 bags fair at $3.20; 17 bags good clover at $5.15; 15 bags fair at $5.10; 25 bags mammoth at $5.65; 75 bags Hungarian at $1.00.

TEAS—The demand for teas continues steadily fair, and the market remains firm as previously quoted. We repeat our list as follows: Hyson, 50@55c; good, common to fair, 65@75c; choice extra, 95c@$1.15; superfine to fine old hyson, 75c@$1.00; common Imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Is in good request at steady prices, the following still being current:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Remains dull and unchanged. We quote: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $15.00; slabs, $8.50, delivered.

WOOL—The market for the past week has been, as a general thing, quiet. The demand has been light, and in the shape of small orders. Merchants generally expected an active market about this time, but the stringency in money, and firmness on the part of dealers, have each contributed to keep the market comparatively quiet. Stocks are light, as well as the receipts, and prices are held firmly as follows:

Tub, washed, extra medium	65@65c
Tub, washed, fair to do	55@60c
Common dingy	50@52c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	56@58c
Fleece, washed, X, light	55@56c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	45@50c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	45@53c
Fleece, washed, medium light	45@50c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@50c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	33@35c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	35@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	33@38c
Super, pulled	40@50c
Extra, pulled	45@50c

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—The pressure for freight room continues largely in excess of the supply of cars, all East-leading roads being crowded with orders. The following are the rates current:

Chicago to	4th class ₩ 100 lbs	Flour ₩ brl in lots of 100 brls and upward	Grain in bulk	Cured meats in bulk
Boston and New England	.70	$1.40	70	80
New York	.65	1.30	65	75
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore				
Wilmington, Del.	.60	1.20	60	70
Washington, D. C.	.60	1.20	60	70
Alexandria, Va.	.68	1.36	68	78
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, and Bellaire	.78	1.56	....	....
Wheeling	.40	.80	40	45
Cleveland	.45	.90	45	50
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown, and Akron, O.	.27½	.55	27½	32½
Oil City, Corry, & Franklin	.40	.80	....	45
Norfolk, Va.	.44	.88	44	47½
Wilmington, N. C.	.69	2.36	....	....
Charleston, S. C.	.85	1.59	....	....
Savannah, Ga.	.85	1.50	....	....
Petersburg and Richmond	.85	1.70	....	....
	.77	1.54	....	....

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,116	23,667	990
Tuesday	2,000	23,000	1,400
Total	4,116	46,667	2,390
Same time last week	8,223	72,018	2,771
Week before last	3,257	48,873	2,317

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,575	4,587	1,528

CATTLE—In comparison with yesterday, there was some little increase in the demand, both local and outside buyers taking hold with rather more freedom, but trade, after all, was devoid of animation, and the feeling of weakness developed yesterday was a feature of the market to-day. The receipts, comparatively, were light, reaching only about 4,116, against 8,223 for the same time last week, but, in addition to fresh receipts, there was a large number of stale cattle, and the supply actually on sale fell little short of 6,000. This supply proved greatly in excess of the demand, and prices were unsettled and irregular. In some instances, especially, desirable lots were taken at not more than ⅛c off from last week's prices, but other droves sold at ⅛c off, and the average decline was fully a ¼c. The decline was most noticeable in medium to good grades, the supply being largely composed of these descriptions. The range of prices was $2.00@6.00, the inside figure for bulls, and the outside for a bunch of extra steers, averaging 1,485 lbs. The major portion of the sales, however, were within the range of $3.00@5.00 for common cows to good, well-fatted steers. Butchers were moderate purchasers, they having bought pretty liberally on the closing days of last week. A few droves went into their hands, chiefly at $3.00@4.00. Stock steers sold to some extent at $3.00@3.50 for common to medium, and at $3.75@4.00 for good to prime lots. Veal calves and new milch cows met with a fair inquiry at about previous rates, the former selling at $3.50@5.75, and the latter at $20.00@45.00 per head, according to quality. Sales of Texas cattle were reported at $3.00@4.20, the outside quotation for 99, averaging 1,205 lbs. About 1,000 carcasses per week are now being shipped Eastward from this market, most of which find their way to the cities of Boston, Providence, Springfield, and Hartford. The market closed weak.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards	$6.00@6.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.50@5.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.25
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@4.75
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.50
Texas Cattle—Northern summered	2.50@3.50
Texas Cattle—Corn-fed	3.75@4.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
20	cows	925	$3.25
18	cows	984	3.00
32	cows	960	3.00
65	feeding steers	1,175	4.30
16	fair steers	1,328	4.40
4	good steers	1,272	5.00
16	medium steers	1,315	4.80
33	good steers	1,242	5.00
30	good steers	1,198	4.75
50	good steers	1,249	4.75
36	good steers	1,202	4.75
99	Texas steers	1,205	4.20
34	good steers	1,272	5.00
19	cows	977	4.00
18	thin steers	1,246	4.20
14	thin steers	1,157	4.50
13	thin steers	1,217	4.25
34	medium steers	1,157	4.50
16	good steers	1,323	5.00
10	fair steers	1,160	4.87½
32	fair steers	1,228	4.30
32	fair steers	1,337	4.65
15	extra steers	1,435	6.00
15	choice steers	1,304	5.50
16	fair steers	1,341	4.40
26	cows	820	3.00
18	butchers' steers	1,150	4.37½
16	medium steers	1,207	4.30
15	medium steers	1,254	4.62½
21	Cherokee steers	774	3.00
50	Texas steers	1,178	3.80
20	cows	912	3.75
13	thin steers	1,217	4.25

HOGS—The severe snow storm of last night delayed the stock trains on all the roads, and the light supply on sale at the opening of trade was taken advantage of by sellers to establish an advance, prices being held 5@10c higher than yesterday. This had the effect to check trade a little at first, but buyers soon took hold "sharp," and during the forenoon business ruled active at $3.70@4.00 for common coarse heavy, to extra light. Later in the day, under a full supply, the market weakened, and before the close the advance gained in the morning had been lost, though trade continued active to the close. Sales were reported at $3.65@4.00—chiefly at $3.75@3.85. Closing rates were $3.65@3.90. The most important sale of the day was effected by Nicols & Addems, they selling J. S. Hancock 1,000 head, averaging 285 lbs, at $3.80. Following are some of the transactions:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
45	357	$3.90	57	261	$3.75	34	421	$3.85
43	351	4.00	58	282	3.70	43	407	3.85
51	311	3.75	185	264	3.90	66	191	3.90
67	183	3.90	72	173	3.90	53	300	3.75
62	238	3.80	59	242	3.70	102	304	3.75
54	274	3.82½	50	320	3.75	49	298	3.75
59	228	3.85	52	286	3.75	51	299	3.75
45	353	3.85	46	327	3.75	56	321	3.82½
48	348	4.00	1000	285	3.80	192	264	3.75
47	347	4.00	186	298	3.75	60	208	3.80
46	347	3.80	65	229	3.87½	40	355	3.87½
58	302	3.90	47	371	3.87½	103	322	3.87½
43	312	3.90	62	208	3.90	236	246	3.85
35	421	3.85	22	315	3.85	30	205	4.00
84	348	3.95	21	285	3.90	41	342	3.90
51	297	3.90	435	297	3.87½	48	352	3.85
56	281	3.80	48	340	3.85	37	483	3.95
27	382	3.95	47	323	3.95	52	186	4.00
29	435	4.00	52	318	3.90	52	263	3.80
38	396	4.00	236	244	3.75	53	314	3.75
456	249	3.80	102	312	3.85	53	315	3.85
367	310	3.85	186	287	3.75			

SHEEP—Receipts were large, but with a good demand, prices were easily sustained. Shippers and local butchers were operating, and the market ruled steady at $3.50@3.75 for common; at $4.00@4.40 for medium; at and at $4.75@5.50 for good to choice. The best price obtained in this market for a long time was realized to-day by Mitchell, Brown & Thompson, for a car-load of extra sheep, averaging 145 lbs. They were fed by J. S. Robinson, of Neponset. The price obtained was $7.25.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Great Western Telegraph Company, for the purpose of choosing a new Board of Directors, at the office of the Company, No. 127 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill., on the last Tuesday of January, 1873 (Jan. 28), at 12 o'clock, m. Subscribers to the stock are entitled to certificates of stock at the rate of one share for every $10 of money paid.
Dated Chicago, Dec. 24, 1872.
J. R. DOOLITTLE, Jr., Secretary. D. A. GAGE, President.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

THE DRUNKARD[illegible]

Meeting of the W[illegible] Home Dir[illegible]

Dr. N. S. Davis [illegible] Management of [illegible]

He Recommends the [illegible] Separation of [illegible]

The Sale of the Present [illegible] the Direct[illegible]

A quarterly meeting of th[illegible] of the Washingtonian Ho[illegible] Home last Monday even[illegible] named managers were pres[illegible] C. J. Hull, Wm. J. Wells, [illegible] D. Fitch, Rev. A. E. Kittre[illegible] H. Perkins, E. B. Sherman[illegible] Chas. W. Earl, Mr. and M[illegible] and Mrs. Dr. D. A. Colton. [illegible] sided.

The reports of the Su[illegible] Committee, and Physician, [illegible] ferred to the Board by the [illegible] were read and the topics e[illegible] cussed, and the reports ref[illegible] tive Committee for action.

Dr. N. S. Davis submitt[illegible] of the Executive Committ[illegible] They recommend more [illegible] taken, without delay, [illegible] pense of keeping in th[illegible] inmates or boarders [illegible] promptly the low rates cha[illegible] that the present Home pro[illegible] more suitable location proc[illegible] of manual labor could be in[illegible] care be taken in the admi[illegible] the enforcement of the rul[illegible]

Report accepted and ref[illegible] ecutive Committee.

Dr. N. S. Davis, Presiden[illegible] embodying suggestions in [illegible] management of the Home, [illegible] ing is a copy:

[illegible]

The report was accep[illegible] lished.

The resignation of Dr. [illegible] cepted, and Philip Myer[illegible] the vacancy.

The Ladies' Committee [illegible] nish the Executive Co[illegible] names for appointment f[illegible]

The following officers w[illegible] lowing year:

President—Dr. N. S. Davis[illegible]

...son, and dingy.....$2@30c
.....@2.50c
HTS—The pressure for freight ...@3.50c
in excess of the supply of cars, ...@50c
ding crowded with orders. The
current:

	Ex. Prime No. 2	Prime No. 2	Flour per bbl.	Grain in bulk.	Grass Seed.
and..	$.70	$1.40	70		60
	.65	1.30	65		75
rg &					
	.60	1.20	60		70
	.60	1.20	60		70
	.68	1.30	68		75
	.78	1.56			
ville,					
...re..	.40	.80	40		40
	.45	.90	45		50
	.27½	.55	27½		32½
ings-					
	.40	.80			45
kin..	.44	.88	44		47½
	.69	2.36			
	.65	1.30			
	.85	1.50			
	.68	1.70			
ond.	.77	1.54			

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	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
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The decline was most m to good grades, the composed of these descrip- prices was $2.00@2.06 the lls, and the outside for a e, averaging 1,485 lbs. The sales, however, were within @5.00 for common cows to ears. Butchers were mod- y having bought pretty lib- days of last week. A few h hands, chiefly at $3.00@ id to some extent at $3.00@ medium, and at $3.75@4.00 lots. Veal calves and new h a fair inquiry at about pre- ...@5.00 per head, accord- s of Texas cattle were re- the outside quotation for ths. About 1,000 carcasses ing shipped Eastward from which find their way to the rovidence, Springfield, and t closed weak.

QUOTATIONS.	
averaging 1,450 lbs	$3.00@4.25
t, well formed 3 year	
and averaging 1,300	
	5.50@5.75
...ened, finely-formed	
0 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.25
in fair flesh, aver-	
	4.50@4.75
...ines to rocking	
extra cows, for city	
900 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.25
cattle, in decent	
1,050 lbs	3.00@4.00
thin cows, heifers,	
...rang steers	1.75@2.50
...ammoned	2.50@3.50
	3.75@4.50

CATTLE SALES.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
	925	$3.25			
	984	3.00			
	969	3.20			
	1,175	4.30	4		
	1,228	4.40			
	1,272	5.50			
	1,316	4.80			
	1,242	5.50			
	1,139	4.75			
	1,249	4.75			
	1,200	4.75			
	1,205	4.20			
	1,200	5.00			
	977	4.00			
	1,245	4.20			
	1,157	4.50			
	1,323	5.00			
	1,160	4.37½			
	1,228	4.30			
	1,216	4.45			
	1,435	6.00			
	1,304	5.50			
	1,341	4.40			
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	1,207	4.30			
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	772	3.60			
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	912	3.75			
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	282	3.70	43	407	3.85
	274	3.90	66	191	3.90
	275	3.90	53	300	3.75
	242	3.70	102	304	3.75
	230	3.75	49	298	3.75
	268	3.75	51	299	3.75
	237	3.87½	24	321	3.87½
	285	3.80	192	264	3.75
	206	3.75	69	208	3.80
	229	3.87½	40	256	3.87½
	271	3.87½	103	322	3.87½
	273	3.90	226	346	3.75
	315	3.85	30	205	4.00
	285	3.90	41	343	3.90
	297	3.87½	48	352	3.85
	340	3.85	37	483	3.95
	323	3.95	53	186	4.00
	310	3.90	53	263	3.80
	244	3.75	53	314	3.75
	312	3.85	58	315	3.85
	287	3.75			

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...ERS' MEETINGS.

...TICE.

...of the stockholders of the Great ...pany, for the purpose of choosing ...s, at the office of the Company, ...go, Ill., on the last Tuesday of ...at 12 o'clock, m. Subscribers to ...certificates of stock at the rate of ...money paid.

B. A. GAGE, President.
..., Secretary.

...AL CURRENCY.

...ackages
...OF
...L CURRENCY
...SALE AT
...E OFFICE.

THE DRUNKARD'S RETREAT.

Meeting of the Washingtonian Home Directors.

Dr. N. S. Davis on the Future Management of the Home.

He Recommends the Classification and Separation of Inmates.

The Sale of the Present Building Urged Upon the Directors.

A quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Washingtonian Home was held at the Home last Monday evening. The following named managers were present: Dr. N. S. Davis, C. J. Hull, Wm. J. Wells, J. L. Drake, Dr. T. D. Fitch, Rev. A. E. Kittredge, W. Warren, A. H. Perkins, E. B. Sherman, A. G. Warren, Dr. Chas. W. Earl, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Holden, Mr. and Mrs. Dr. D. A. Colton. Dr. N. S. Davis presided.

The reports of the Superintendent, Ladies' Committee, and Physician, which had been referred to the Board by the Home Association, were read and the topics embraced therein discussed, and the reports referred to the Executive Committee for action.

Dr. N. S. Davis submitted the annual report of the Executive Committee for the past year. They recommend more efficient measures be taken, without delay, to avoid the expense of keeping in the institution either inmates or boarders who do not pay promptly the low rates charged for board. Also that the present Home property be sold, and a more suitable location procured, where a system of manual labor could be introduced, and greater care be taken in the admission of inmates, and the enforcement of the rules of the Home.

Report accepted and referred to the new Executive Committee.

Dr. N. S. Davis, President, submitted a paper embodying suggestions in regard to the future management of the Home, of which the following is a copy:

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Having watched the progress of our institution for the reform of inebriates from the commencement of its existence to the present time, both with interest and solicitude, I have thought the present occasion a proper one for communicating to you the conclusions and suggestions which have been forced upon my mind by a careful review of the whole subject. While the Home has been constantly accomplishing a great work, and has fully demonstrated the practicability of securing a reasonably large percentage of those who have been addicted to the use of intoxicating drinks, it has also shown that its present location on an open business street, in close proximity to saloons, is highly unfavorable, and that it is objectionable. The location and condition of the building is such as to afford the greatest facilities for inmates not only to go out and drink, but to smuggle liquor into the house, greatly to the detriment of the reformatory part of the work. Hence, frequent and persistent drinking in the house is a subject of almost constant complaint. And I seriously doubt whether any Superintendent who is willing to occupy such a building can be found capable of successfully eradicating the inebriation of such drinks. Neither are the premises at present occupied favorable for the establishment of any kind of useful labor for the inmates.

It is evident to all who have attentively and practically studied the subject, that there are two distinct classes of inebriates. The first have gradually, yet in their slaved by the appetites for intoxicants, and often secret- sober hours desire to reform, and often secret- ly long for some quiet ... where they might find friendship and ...couragement until they had acquired ...gth to stand alone again. The great poor of these have been educated and accustomed to good society, and many of them have been active business and professional men.

The other class are derived mostly, though by no means altogether, from the less educated class, working and employe classes of society, and a large proportion of them seek the Home or inebriate asylums more as a refuge from the police station or bridewell, or as a convenient place to rally from a protracted debauch, than from any serious or well-considered purpose to reform. Their common expression when applying for admission is, "that they only want to be accommodated for a few days, just to enable them to get straightened up a little and they will go directly to work again," and, of course, they are always ready to promise that "they will never drink again." To mix these two classes promiscuously together, to be treated all alike, and subjected to the same discipline in a reformatory institution, is unphilosophical and strongly calculated to embarrass the Superintendent, and retard the progress of both classes and the work of reform. The first class need a good building, well furnished, with quiet, pleasant surroundings, a good supply of useful reading, some facilities for healthful recreation, and as far as practicable, opportunities for engaging in light and pleasant labor, such as gardening in the summer, writing, drawing, designing, etc., in the winter, with a thoroughly educated physician for Superintendent, whose solicitude, sympathy, kindness and earnest devotion to the work of insiructing, encouraging, and disciplining them, would command the respect, love, and confidence of all who came under his care, and who in a short time alone should be admitted for a less term than three months, and all should ...ed to pay a moderate price for board, labor ...s entirely optional. The second class need a home as located as to be easy of access, open for the admission of inebriates at all times, whether they can pay board or not, furnished with plain but comfortable accommodations, and every available mode of productive indus... should be under the charge of a thoroughly competent business man, with a matron, of the necessary ...ants, and aided by a good visiting physician, and chaplain.

All inmates should be received and treated with the utmost kindness, and every effort made to befriend and reform them. Willingness to work, and ready compliance with the rules of the Home should be plainly set forth as conditions of admission in all cases, and the Superintendent should have equal authority to enforce practical compliance with these conditions.

In this department admission might be made by the Superintendent without the intervention of a Committee on Admission, but no one should be retained more than three days who has designs of selling liquor without the direct sanction of the Executive Committee. Persons admitted to this department, who should prove by their good deportment, and steady perseverance in the work of reform, that they would be permanently successful by a longer residence in the institution, might be transferred to the department for the first class.

The idea I wish to convey is, that the department I have designated for the first class should constitute the asylum or Home proper, into which there should be no more temporary admission, simply to enable the party to recover from a drunken spree, but every applicant should receive the careful scrutiny of a faithful Committee on Admission, and should enter into a written agreement to remain at least three months (unless sooner discharged by the Superintendent), and to comply with all the rules of the institution, a printed copy of which should be given him for examination. It should never be a hotel nor even a boarding-house, judiciously improved, as far removed as possible from any place where intoxicating drinks could be procured, and yet accessible to good society, and strongly predominating moral influences.

While the department for the second class should supply the wants felt in all large commercial cities for a Home to which the victims of inebriation can be taken temporarily by their friends, or sent by the police authorities, and there detained under such kind, encouraging treatment, and considerate discipline, as will both hasten their recovery, and afford a fair opportunity to judge of the probabilities of their capacity for permanent reform. To meet these ...ifications, it might be located in some quiet, ...ut accessible part of the city, and be under the immediate charge of a thoroughly competent business man and matron, aided by a faithful visiting physician and chaplain.

The present property of the Washingtonian Home, if judiciously sold, would enable the Directors to purchase a suitable lot, and build the necessary buildings for the permanent Home, while the necessary improved funds would yield a ...ediate ...me, added to the ...ings for the board of inmates, to give it a permanent and efficient support.

And I cannot too strongly urge upon you, as the Board of Directors, the propriety of taking immediate steps for accomplishing this change. I am fully satisfied that, if a purchaser can be found for the present property, the new lot should be selected, and everything in readiness for vigorously prosecuting the work of building, by the opening of the coming spring. As a corporate body, you have the means without any regard to your claim to the 10 per cent on the license fund of the city and county for establishing a permanent, self-sustaining institution, on such a plan as will do an unmeasurable amount of good, and confer honor on its founders. Can you delay this part of the work much longer without doing injustice to the trust committed to your care? The establishment and management of the other department for the reception and temporary care of inebriate must depend entirely on the revenue to be obtained from the license fund of the city and county. If your claim to the 20 per cent provided for in your charter should be promptly met with by the city authorities, you could rent a suitable building and successfully maintain this department, to the very great benefit of both the city and the unfortunate inebriates. The foregoing views are the result of my personal observation in connection with the Home in the city, but also a careful examination of the opinions of those who have given most attention to this subject, both in this country and Europe.

The report was accepted and ordered published.

The resignation of Dr. W. H. Ryder was accepted and Philip Myers, Esq., elected to fill the vacancy.

The Ladies' Committee were requested to furnish the Executive Committee with a list of names for appointment for the ensuing year.

The following officers were elected for the following year:

President—Dr. N. S. Davis.
Vice Presidents—C. J. Hull, R. G. Warner, and J. L. Drake.
Treasurer—C. N. Holden.
Secretary—H. C. Morey.
Executive Committee—Dr. N. S. Davis, C. J. Hull, Wm. H. Wells, Dr. T. D. Fitch, H. C. Morey.

The thanks of the Board were tendered to Dr. T. D. Fitch and Dr. Chas. W. Earle, physicians of the Home, for gratuitous service the past year; also to publishers of papers furnished the Home gratuitously.

E. B. Sherman, Esq., submitted a series of resolutions, instructing the Executive Committee to take prompt measures to reorganize the interior management of the Home, and remedy any evils that may be found to exist.

The Board then adjourned.

AN ENTERPRISING SOCIETY.

General Meeting of the Members of the First Congregational Church.

A Building Committee Appointed and Instructed to At Once Prepare Plans for a New Church.

A general meeting of the members of the First Congregational Church was held in the American Reformed Church, northwest corner of Ann and Washington streets, last evening. The attendance was very large, quite a number of ladies being present. Rev. Mr. Beecher presided.

Mr. Morse, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, stated that the questions they wished to consider were: Whether the church should be rebuilt, what should be done for a temporary place of worship, and how could the current expenses be met. He presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the destruction by fire, on the evening of the 16th inst., of the house of worship belonging to this Society, we recognize the hand of an all-wise Providence, to whose will we would bow in humble submission, and from whom we would learn the lesson designed by this severe affliction.

WHEREAS, Statements have been made, reflecting unjustly upon the skill and care of the architect, Mr. Henry L. Gay; therefore

Resolved, That we hereby express our belief that the architect and Building Committee did exercise unusual diligence and care in the construction of the building to protect it from accidental loss by fire; and

Resolved, That we believe the Society should, in the rebuilding of the church edifice, avail itself as far as possible of the judgment, advice, and services of the architect and Building Committee of the destroyed edifice.

WHEREAS, By the destruction of our church edifice, the current expenses of the Society may be slightly reduced in some particulars, and they will also be increased in others; and

WHEREAS, The said expense must be provided for; therefore

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that pew rents should be paid the same as if the church had not been lost; and

Resolved, That persons who were renters of pews at the time of the fire be and they are requested to pay their rents for the balance of the year.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The following resolution was presented:

WHEREAS, The house of worship belonging to this Society was destroyed by fire on the evening of the 16th inst., and is better for the best interests of the cause of Christ, as represented by the First Congregational Church and this Society, that immediate action be taken to rebuild the church edifice without loss of time; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a Building Committee be appointed at this meeting.

A gentleman ...sed if the object of the last resolution was not embraced in the resolution already adopted.

The Chairman did not think so.

Mr. Moore moved that the Chair nominate a Committee to suggest a Building Committee.

Judge Farwell moved as an amendment that the old Building Committee be elected to discharge the same duties again.

The Chairman ruled the motion out of order; a motion had been made and seconded, and that alone could be entertained.

A gentleman thought that parliamentary law required that the question should be first put on the amendment.

The Chairman did not think so. [Laughter.]

After some good-natured remarks by Judge Farwell, S. M. Moore, and others, the audience enjoying the independence and despotism of the Chairman, Dr. Boutcher appointed as the Committee called for Messrs. Moore, Munger, and Mills.

On motion, Judge Farwell was added to the Committee.

Dr. Clark said the American Reformed, Third Presbyterian, First Baptist, and Union Park Congregational Societies had offered their churches to the Society as a place of worship. He moved the matter of meeting be referred to the Board of Trustees, they to give proper notice to the members of the place selected.

The Committee referred to above submitted the following names of gentlemen to constitute the Building Committee: T. M. Avery, J. H. Pearson, William Hinchcliff, Ansel Cook, Rev. Dr. Goodwin, H. N. Holden, and J. W. Stanley. The report was adopted.

Mr. Hammill offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Building Committee be, and they are hereby, instructed and authorized to proceed at once to prepare plans for the new edifice, and submit the same as soon as possible to the Society for adoption, if acceptable; and also to procure estimates of the cost of the same.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Samuel J. Walker, of this city, yesterday sold to Mr. Kenney, of Cincinnati, a large tract of land on the northeast corner of the South Branch of the Chicago River, for the sum of $125,000. The lot is 1,435x240 feet, has a west frontage, and runs back to Canal street.

A correspondent, signing himself "C. F. F.," complains of the condition of Hubbard street, between Reuben and Paulina. He says that, although the street is thickly populated, it is without a sewer from Noble to Wood street, the absence of which has caused the residents to be filled alternately with water and ice during the winter. He says that, although repeatedly petitioned, the Board of Public Works pay no attention to the matter.

The snow-storm yesterday morning did not interfere seriously with railway lines. There were no mountainous drifts in the way of locomotives, and the snow-fall was so even that the plows, which are now in general use, and are attached to all locomotives, easily removed the snow from the track. The Northern lines were obstructed but very little, the trains coming in but little behind time. The Southern lines report rain, and not snow, until within fifty miles of Chicago. The Pacific Express, on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Road, was the heaviest late. The delay, however, was not occasioned by a ...nch by the snow as a broken-down freight train.

A meeting of the Directors of the Chicago, Decatur, & State Line Railroad Company was held yesterday afternoon, in the office of Snell, Taylor & Co., No. 446 Wabash avenue. John F. Tracy, Esq., was elected President, and Colonel Porter, Vice President. The time of completing the contract let to Snell, Taylor & Co., was extended to Jan. 10, 1874. Active operations will be commenced at once. Messrs. Weldon and McNulta, of Bloomington, were appointed the Attorneys of the road. The following gentlemen will compose the Board of Directors for the present year: Messrs. Tracy, Porter, and Taylor, of Chicago; Hall, of St. Louis; Prescott, of Indianapolis; Peddecord and Hammer, of Decatur; and Means, of Saybrook. This line will be seventeen miles shorter to St. Louis from Chicago than any present route.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The Live Oak (Fla.) Sons of Temperance have decided that eggnog is not a "beverage."

—The Fairmount Park Commissioners, Philadelphia, have set apart 35 acres on the west bank of the Schuylkill for the proposed Zoological Garden.

—Mr. K. Jones has recovered a verdict of $1,400 damages from G. B. McDonnell, a dentist, of Connellsville, Pa., for injuries done while extracting a tooth.

—Messrs. Smith & Wesson, of Springfield, Mass., have concluded a contract with the Russian Government for the manufacture of 20,000 pistols. This is the second contract given this firm for the same number of pistols within three months.

—The total cost of the Hoosac Tunnel to Jan. 1, 1873, is about $9,300,000. When completed it will cost the State about $13,000,000. No further loan will be required, as the Messrs. Shanley will fulfil their contract to the letter.

—There is a growing prejudice in Maryland against having anything to do with the trial of Mrs. Wharton. During her first trial several deaths occurred in the families of jurors. The second trial has only got under way, and a brother of one of the jurors has been drowned, and the Attorney General's mother-in-law has died.

—Thos. G. Boyd, of Sweetwater, Tenn., against whom cases for defrauding the Government in pensions are pending, who was reported to have been murdered in Monroe County, Tenn., last September, under tragical circumstances, has been discovered and arrested in Toronto, Canada.

—Virginia proposes to try the experiment of insurance—life and fire—by the State, a bill having been reported favorably in the Legislature for the establishment of a "Bureau, with a home office in Richmond and a branch in each Senatoria, District. All other Companies are excluded from doing business in the State, and the Commonwealth is sole stockholder and recipient of profits. The Lieutenant Governor is made President of the Bureau, and a citizen insuring shall be credited with the amount of his poll tax and 25 per cent of the tax on his real estate in payment of premiums. Ex-Governor Wise is credited with the authorship of the scheme, and the doors which it opens for corruption are neither few nor narrow.

—Here is a picture of emigrants bound for Texas, as seen at New Orleans: There had gathered at the ferry a dense crowd of poor, forlorn, wasted, ill-clad people, grouped generally in large families, embracing the extremes of age, and with that air of melancholy and desolation which always marks the emigrant. They were generally surrounded by, or seated on, huge bundles or dilapidated trunks or boxes, containing all their worldly effects. The larger boys of the groups had old, rusty guns, and the smaller ones clung, with an appearance of great affection, to some scurvy, but faithful, specimen of the canine family. These emigrants were all from the poor, piney-woods region of North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama.

—The Government appears to have been unfortunate in its sale of the famous Arsenal and grounds at Harper's Ferry. The purchasers are endeavoring to secure the passage of an act relieving them from the payment of the balance due. According to an adverse report made by the House Military Committee, it appears that the Arsenal site and adjoining grounds, with dams across the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers, were sold, in December, 1869, for the aggregate sum of $297,803.50. The sales were made entirely on credit, and only $5,686 has been paid by the purchasers. Profits are derived by those holding a portion of this property, on which they have not paid any portion of the purchase-money. On one tract there were large deposits of iron ore, which is now being dug and sold by those asking postponement of the payment of the purchase-money. So also with the purchasers of the ferry, and of lots with buildings on them. The Committee say the purchasers have three years in which to improve or make sales. They have done neither, nor even paid for that portion of the property from which profits are derived. The Committee recommend that they be not relieved, and that the purchase-money be promptly collected.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.

A Mother and Daughter Starved and Frozen to Death in Mercer County, Ill.

From the Aledo (Ill.) Record, Jan. 15.

Our readers will be shocked to hear that a case of starvation and death has occurred in our own county; but such is the fact. Mr. Francis Martin, of this place, informs us that a family by the name of Adams, consisting of man and wife, son and daughter, who have been living in the county for a number of years, have lately been living in a small house on the premises of Thos. Church, near Edwards River, in New Boston Township. The house in which they resided was a small one, having but one opening for a window, and that being left entirely open, without anything to keep out the storms. In this house the family have been living for some time in a most destitute condition. On Thursday night of last week Mrs. Adams died of cold and starvation, and on Friday night her daughter died also. When Mrs. Adams was found she was in a nude condition, and worse still, there was not a stitch of wearing apparel to be found in the house to cover her nakedness. The family had no bedclothes what-ever, all their bedding being two straw beds, and it is supposed the whole family slept between those. During the coldest weather we recently had Mr. Adams kept fire up the most of the night, but finally fell asleep, his fire went out, and he was considerably frozen. During the last week he and his son were both considerably frozen, and on Sunday last were taken to the county farm.

It was not known that Mrs. Adams was dying during the night, but in the morning, when the family tried to wake her, it was found her eyes were closed in the sleep of death. It seems almost incredible that such a horrible affair could occur in our very midst, where there is such an abundance of all the necessaries of life, and to such a degree. It is perhaps due to state that the family lived in an isolated locality, perhaps a mile or more from any public road, and we cannot entertain the thought for a moment that the neighbors of that locality had any knowledge of the true state of facts as now revealed. We are informed that the man Adams is a stout and able-bodied man, although near 60 years of age, but so utterly indolent and lazy, that we presume it is with difficulty that he can be induced to labor. The son, some 20 years of age, is an idiot, or bordering so closely on it as to make the distinction very difficult.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WELL-ASSORTED HARDWARE BUSINESS in a thriving town, in the best location on Milwaukee-av., with all modern improvements and machinery, is to be sold on account of sickness in the family. A long-established and good trade, $60,000 per annum; annual sales amounting to $36,000. Terms of sale, $4,000 cash, the rest on time to suit purchaser. Call or address, for information, apply to JOHN H. RUEHLER, 316 Milwaukee-av.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED PRINTING OFFICE with an Al connection, and with stock worth $5,000, will be sold cheap for cash; reason for selling, leaving the country. ADDRESS P. O. Box 1,050, Lake office.

A CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE, ON THE 26TH of January, 11 o'clock, 1873, the following goods: A fine assortment of garden and field seeds, fixtures, scales, and office furniture, now stored at 97 S. Water-st. S. R. KELLOGG, at 55 West Lake-st. SUSAN T. FORSMAN.

BUSINESS CHANCE—TO RENT VERY CHEAP store 633 State-st., with or without the fixtures; is occupied as a shoe store; a good cash trade.

BOARDING-HOUSE, FULL AND PAYING largely, for sale very cheap for cash. Inquire at 183 Dearborn-st., basement, between 10 and 12.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE IN A THRIVING TOWN in Illinois, railroad connection; doing a good business a year; furniture of the latest styles; the best store in the county; stock about $4,000; building sold with stock or leased; good reasons given for selling. Address F. O. Box 207, Wyoming Ill.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY FOR SALE, CHEAP. Established 7 years, in one of the best cities in Iowa. A good chance to step into a money-maker. Address, or apply personally for particulars, J. BLACKHALL, Clinton, Iowa.

RARE CHANCE—A MANUFACTURING INTEREST in Illinois, valued conservatively at $20,000

WASHINGTON.

[Continued from the First Page.]

acted for Neilson in paying Durant, in part $3,000 by draft, to be deducted from the loan due me Jan. 22 by Durant, and in part $7,000 by check. If there be any error or wrong in so public and national an act, I am incapable of seeing it. If I had been plotting for concealment, as insinuated, I certainly should not have given my right to purchase to a son-in-law, but have become a dummy to some John Doe or Richard Roe (whose connection by marriage could not be traced to me) in all the books of the great national corporation. The fifty additional shares purchased by Neilson himself, on or about Feb. 29, 1868, were necessarily sold to him by virtue of my agreement with Durant, and, when a statement of the fact was made to the Company, it was conceded that fifty shares belonged to him upon his paying for them the par value, with interest from July 1, 1867. I never spoke to Alley, nor he to me, upon this subject, as sworn by M'Comb. Our relations were never confidential, and he never gave me these fifty, nor any other shares, with or without consideration, either for myself, or to influence or bribe Democratic members of Congress.

Now, in the setting forth of these facts, I do not wish apologetically to convey the idea that I declined ownership in the Credit Mobilier stock, because I was a member of Congress, for if I had never been named a Government Director, I should probably have been owner of large amount of stock to this day. I have as much right to own paper stock as live stock, or sheep, or spindles, or a lead, or iron mine, or barley, or timber, or steam engines, or foundries, with two or three thousand tariffed articles, largely indorsed by Congressional legislation; and no constitutional quorum can ever be got in either House of Congress, if the members are to own no species of stock, alive or dead, agricultural, manufacturing, or commercial, when their interests are to be legislated upon. From April 6, 1866, to March 4, 1867, I was not in Congress, and during that time, as a private citizen, whenever I had leisure, I exerted all the influence, tongue or pen could give me, to interest capitalists in the building of the Pacific Road, borrowing money for it and loaning it money at great risks, too, which led, when I was not a member of Congress, as Mr. Durant shows, to his promising me the right to purchase some of his shares in the Credit Mobilier, and what he states I here iterate, that the business transactions between us were in no way to influence Congress or legislation, but were natural business transactions between man and man. Now I have only to add, that I have never been asked to give, or have given a vote in Congress, that was unjust to the Government, or for the profit of the Union Pacific Road, nor have I, as charged by M'Comb, asked Democratic members of Congress to vote for the Road, and I do not remember ever to have spoken to any Democratic member upon any legislation, relating to the Road. All I have done was, when not a member of Congress, to accept an offer Durant made to sell me at par certain shares of Credit Mobilier stock, and when not a Government Director of the Road to transfer to Neilson the offer made me, when not a Congressman. If this be a wrong, moral, social, political, or constitutional, it is not written in any code I've ever read or heard of.

Referring to his explanation in the House, Mr. Brooks said he confined himself to fifty shares, and said nothing about the hundred shares, as M'Comb had charged specifically; that all they had given him were those shares. Besides he consumed the hour allowed him, and could not say all he wanted to.

By Niblack—The witness felt enough interest in the matter, after he became a Government Director, to see that his son-in-law should get his fifty shares, which he was entitled to. The first impulse of the witness, when he became a Government Director in the road was to sell the Credit Mobilier stock he had, and pocket the proceeds, but subsequently he thought he could transfer it to his son-in-law.

Mr. Niblack—Well, to be frank with you, Mr. Brooks, I think it would have been better in you to retain the stock in your own name, than to transfer it thus to your son-in-law.

Brooks—I think not. Let me ask you, Mr. Niblack, was it right for me to hold Government bonds during war.

Niblack—Oh, well, I don't go into that subject. It is argued that we should hold nothing which can be affected by legislation. As to myself, I have always made it a point never to hold any kind of stock.

Brooks—Oh, well, if we are to own nothing in this world, I fear the Democratic party will never get any votes. [Laughter]. What would you have done, Mr. Niblack, had you owned a valuable right like that?

Niblack—Well, I don't know. I never was so fortunate.

Brooks—Well, I suppose I have done my share in abusing people in the newspapers, and I am getting abused now. The newspapers hurt themselves, however, by circulating these scandals, as they forfeit that respect which they should maintain. I have money and must invest it. I never let my money lay idle. If I should only get 2 per cent a year I would invest. I invested in United States stock during the war. Some people thought it patriotic. I did not, but did it as an investment.

By McCrary—Never received anything from Neilson growing out of the Credit Mobilier transaction, except $10,000 which he advanced him.

SENATOR PATTERSON

again appeared voluntarily before the Committee. He said the only legitimate inquiry before the Committee was whether legislative action had been improperly influenced. What property, or how much he might purchase, was not open to legislative investigation. His object in coming before the Committee was to explain more fully a point on which he differed from Ames' present position. Having some money to invest, I placed it in the hands of Ames, without a thought that this stock,—Credit Mobilier,—represented so valuable, was in the market, and with the understanding, on my part certainly, that he was to secure for me stock or bonds in the Union Pacific Railroad, and dispose of this sum in such time and way as he could realize the most for it. On one occasion, I have no recollection of any other, he paid me some money, which I then and now believe came from the sale of stock or bonds which he had purchased and held for me. A day or two since, he came to my room and said he had again been called before the Committee, and showed me for the first time a memorandum in which he had credited me with thirty shares of stock in the Credit Mobilier, and two dividends on the same. Supposing I was to receive stock or bonds, or their proceeds, and never having received anything else, I thought I had got what I paid for, but Ames, it seems, not wishing me to suffer from my ignorance of the mysteries of Pacific Railroad management, had put me down for stock in the Credit Mobilier, and assigned me what I received as dividends on the same. So far as this investigation is concerned, it is a matter of indifference to me, whether his understanding or mine is correct, for in either case it was simply an investment for profit, and had no connection in thought or act with legislation, but if he is right, somebody owes me a few thousand dollars, which if they will have the goodness to cash, I shall find my venture more profitable than I had any reason to expect.

At the last session of Congress a gentleman came to me and said that the Hon. E. H. Rollins, who was a competitor for my place in the Senate, was reporting that I was an owner in this Credit Mobilier, and that he should use it against me in the canvass. Meeting Ames, I repeated what I had heard. He wrote a letter to Rollins, in which he denied that I owned stock in that Company, and came over to the Senate and showed it to me. I said it was entirely satisfactory. On reaching Concord, I found that among other false and malicious stories concocted to injure my public reputation, this was afloat. I denied, as I do to-day, that I had ever owned any of the stock, but stated, as I have testified to you, that I had bought stock and bonds in this road. To confirm my statement, I telegraphed to Ames at his home to send me a copy of his letter to Mr. Rollins. My telegram reached him in Washington. I received replies, which I will now read, so far as they relate to this subject.

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1872.

To the Hon. J. W. Patterson:

DEAR SIR: I have your telegram asking me to give you the substance of the letter I wrote Rollins. You saw the letter. I added nothing to it after you saw it, and it is the only letter I have written him. The substance of it was that I heard he was making charges against you, or representing you as a holder or owner of stock in the Credit Mobilier, and that there were wrong or improper influences in relation to it. I wrote him that I did not think you ever had any of the stock, and, if you had, there was no more impropriety in it than owning bank stock. Yours truly,

(Signed) OAKES AMES.

NORTH EASTON, June 12, 1872.

Hon. J. W. Patterson:

DEAR SIR: I wrote you from Washington, in reply to your telegram, I have your letters of the 8th and 12th, this evening, here, on my arrival home from Washington. I stated in that letter the substance of my letter to Rollins. You saw the letter I wrote him, and there was nothing in that but the truth, and that Rollins should say that the Credit Mobilier of America was a fraudulent concern, and that those engaged in it perpetrated a fraud on the country, the community, or stockholders, is simply untruth. The stockholders of that Company contained some of the best men of the country, and Rollins knows it, such men as John T. Cisco, General Dix, William H. Mackey, M. Dillon, McCormick, James Brooks, and many others of New York; C. G. D. Williams, Ezra Baker, Elisha Atkins, John Duff, Samuel Hooker, Oliver Ames and myself, and many others. I am proud to say that I was a stockholder in it, and that there is and was nothing wrong in holding stock any more than in owning bank or railroad stock, and Rollins should be ashamed to make such a charge, as if you had been a stockholder and manager in the Company, which you were not. If Rollins can find nothing against you more than being a stockholder in the Credit Mobilier, you must be the purest man in New Hampshire, or in the United States Senate. Trusting that you will not suffer on account of being a stockholder with me, and not realizing the profits, I am yours truly,

OAKES AMES.

I have only to add that I have never received any certificate of stock or other evidence of ownership in the Credit Mobilier, and am not enough of a lawyer to know how I could draw dividends on what I did not own. With this explanation, I am done with this examination. Of this outrage, done to the fair fame of men who have lived without reproach for half a century, by driving them into the gaze of the public with a scourge of epithets which should be laid upon the lowest criminal; with lashes of torture inflicted upon men sensitive of their good names, by subjecting them to a legislative inquisition without sufficient reason, I may take occasion to speak elsewhere, but here I close by simply remarking, if such things are to continue, all decent men will leave public life, as I do, with pleasure and not with regret.

Mr. Patterson was then questioned by Ames, who asked him if he (Patterson) did not pay Ames $3,000 in January, 1868.

The witness replied he did.

Ames then stated that he had returned to Patterson $2,223 and thirty shares of Union Pacific stock in February, and $1,800 in cash on the 19th of June.

Patterson replied that he might have received the money, but he did not remember having got it.

Ames—The difference between Patterson and myself is that I say he purchased of me thirty shares of Credit Mobilier, and received the dividends thereon. Patterson at first says he did not. If he now says he did purchase stock, there is no further difference, and my statement is correct.

Patterson said he had no recollection of ever having received any certificate for thirty shares of stock, and he did not believe he ever did.

Ames said it was his impression, that he had delivered the stock certificate to Patterson. If he did not, then he had lost a certificate of thirty shares. Ames further stated that he received Union Pacific bonds as dividends at 80 per cent, and sold them at 97, the proceeds of which he turned over to Patterson, after deducting certain interest. The $1,800 was a cash dividend, and paid to Patterson in money by the witness.

AMES AGAIN.

Judge Poland then questioned Ames as to the letters he wrote to Patterson, during the campaign, wherein he stated that Patterson did not hold stock, and asked him if he thought the interpretation put upon these letters could be exactly in accordance with the Gospel. [Laughter.]

Ames—Well, Patterson did not appear on the books as a stockholder. Patterson was anxious that I should write something to exonerate him, and I wrote those letters.

Niblack—Well, Ames, if you regarded the whole matter of holding stock as honorable, why did you attempt to cover up anything.

Ames—I never did cover up anything, unless it was by those letters. Patterson wanted me to write letters covering up certain points for him.

Niblack—"I regard the mistakes of persons connected with this thing as very bad," and he inquired of Ames why he assisted them in skulking.

Ames—Because I am kind-hearted, and wanted to help everybody. [Laughter.] Ames denied that he had ever written a letter to M'Comb about Colfax. He never had an idea that Colfax could be influenced as Speaker. M'Comb said he would look among his letters, and if he had such he would produce them before the close of the investigation.

BROOKS' CHECK-BOOK.

Brooks here produced his check-book, which he had just received from New York by express, and exhibited to the Committee that no checks had been given on account of the Credit Mobilier for $10,000, $7,000, or $5,223, and said he showed this to prove that he had not drawn checks for that stock as charged.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

CALDWELL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—In the Caldwell bribery case, to-day, C. S. Stillwell, of Leavenworth, Kan., testified, and

SIDNEY CLARK

was cross-examined at length.

The witness said he intended from the first to prosecute a thorough investigation before the Committee of the Legislature at Topeka, until he found it was not conducted legitimately. The investigation was secret. No prosecutor was present, and only one witness at a time. The witness thinks the report of the testimony was changed all the way through. The reporter was an intelligent, upright gentleman, but out of practice. The Committee was not composed of enemies of Caldwell, and the Speaker, who appointed them, was not unfriendly to Caldwell. Their report was unanimous against Caldwell. The witness was not influenced in bringing the matter before the Senate by the consideration that Caldwell had not paid his (Clark's) expenses.

EDWARD MANNING

testified that he was a member of the Lower House of the Legislature, by which Caldwell was elected. He did not know anything about the use of money to secure his election; knew that Clark had money to influence the election; tried to borrow $1,000 from him.

HENRY FORT,

of Leavenworth, testified that he knew nothing of any money transactions on the part of Caldwell's friends in the canvass.

GEORGE H. SMITH,

of Leavenworth, said he never knew or heard of money being used to secure votes for Caldwell.

JOHN L. PENDERY,

of Leavenworth, testified that Wm. H. Carson told the witness that he meant to make money out of this investigation.

THOMAS P. FENLON,

a Democratic member of the lower House, said that he voted for Caldwell, because he was from Leavenworth, and a fit man, and there was no chance of electing a Democrat. It was the general talk in Topeka, that money was being used, but he knew nothing of any improper inducements being accepted or offered for votes. On the day when the first vote was taken, he introduced a resolution, directing the Speaker to administer to the members an oath that their votes had not been and would not be influenced by a money consideration. The resolution was adopted, and about two-thirds of the members took it. One of the arguments against his resolution was that the members had taken an oath when they took their seats, and that was "swear enough." The votes of those who refused to take the oath, were scattering. He introduced the resolution because of the general rumors of corruption that prevailed.

JERRY CLARK,

Postmaster at Leavenworth, testified that in his presence Carney denounced Caldwell and Smith, and declared with an oath that he would oust the latter from his seat. He wrote Caldwell, asking for the Postmastership, and supposed it was given him through personal friendship. He displaced Mrs. Johnson, a widow, before her term expired. When Carney threatened to oust Caldwell, he said that six years before, he (Carney) was running for the Senate, and lacked only ten votes of a majority; that he gave Len Smith $25,000 to secure those votes, but that Smith sold him out and kept the money, and that Caldwell was in the conspiracy.

CARNEY

took the stand, and Crosier asked him if he told Clark that he gave Smith $25,000, or any other sum, as described.

Carney—Never, one cent.

Other witnesses were examined, but their testimony was unimportant.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

BILLS PASSED.

Bills were passed for the protection of owners of saw mills on the Mississippi River; for the erection of public buildings at Nashville, Tenn.; for the sale of a portion of the lighthouse reservation at Fort Gratiot, Michigan; to enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to purchase certain improvements within the Nez Perces reservation in Idaho.

FINANCIAL.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported as an amendment to the bill to require the National Banks to restore their capital when impaired, and to amend the National Currency act (said bill being an original bill reported from the Committee on the 15th inst.), a proviso permitting savings banks, heretofore authorized by Congress to use the word "National" in their corporate name to continue to do so.

DIFFERENTIAL DUTIES.

Mr. MORRILL (Vermont) reported from the Finance Committee an original bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund the differential duties on articles actually on shipboard in French vessels destined for the United States, on the 5th of November, 1872.

SALARIES.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill fixing the salaries of certain executive officers, with amendments. As amended by the Committee, the bill provides that each of the following-named officers shall be paid an annual salary of $4,000: Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Assistant Postmaster Generals, Solicitor, Register, and Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, Commissioners of Patents, Indian Affairs, General Land Office, and Pensions, and Customs, Auditors of Treasury, Superintendent of the Money Order System, and Superintendent of Foreign Mails.

POST ROAD BILL.

Mr. RAMSAY, from the Committee on Post Offices, reported the annual Post Road bill, with amendments.

NEW BILLS.

Bills were introduced by Mr. WRIGHT authorizing a reference to the Court of Claims, of the claim of the book agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

By Mr. PRATT, legalizing the titles of seven years' settlers on lands to which Indian titles had been extinguished.

By Mr. STEWART, authorizing the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company to make payable in lawful money, the bonds which it has hitherto been authorized to issue.

ENTER PINCHBACK.

Mr. WEST presented the credentials of P. B. S. Pinchback, Senator-elect from Louisiana.

MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

Mr. ALCORN introduced a bill to provide for the construction of levees on the Mississippi River, which was referred to the Committee on Levees, and addressed the Senate at length on the subject. He also discussed at length the subject of cotton production.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) from the Committee on Appropriations reported the Legislative appropriation bill.

THE SLOOP BILL.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill to authorize the construction of six new sloops of war.

Mr. CRAGIN offered an amendment limiting the aggregate tonnage of the vessels to 10,000 tons, and the aggregate cost to $4,000,000. Agreed to.

Mr. BAYARD offered an amendment providing that hulls of at least three of the sloops shall be built of iron. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment providing that neither of the vessels shall be commenced until complete plans, models and specifications for its construction in all its parts shall be made, and that, when the plans have been approved, they shall not be changed, except upon the recommendation of a board, composed of at least five naval officers, approved by the Secretary of the Navy; and that, when such changes are made, the actual cost shall be estimated by such board. Without further action the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

THE TELEGRAPH SCHEME.

On motion of Mr. MOREY, the Committee on Appropriations were instructed to inquire into the present value of existing telegraph lines, the cost of constructing the same, and the probable cost of new lines.

RETIRED ARMY OFFICERS.

On motion of Mr. BUCKLEY, the Military Committee were instructed to inquire as to the legislation for equalizing the pay of retired army officers.

GOVERNMENT LANDS.

On motion of Mr. STOWELL, the bill was passed authorizing settlers on untimbered land to enter 40 acres of timbered land for every 160 acres of untimbered land, at $1.25 per acre.

A CONTESTED SEAT.

Mr. McCRARY, from the Election Committee, reported that Mr. Niblack, a contestant, was entitled to the seat from Florida, as against Walls. The report will come up, when Walls will be represented.

COLORADO.

The bill for the admission of Colorado, was taken up and debated.

Mr. SARGENT moved an amendment that the States hereafter admitted shall not deny or abridge the right of citizens to vote by reason of sex.

Mr. TAFFE argued that as Nebraska had doubled its population since it was admitted as a State so would Colorado. There was no hazard in admitting Colorado as a State. It was not only a mining country but an agricultural and stock raising country. Territorial governments were unsatisfactory, and the communities did not thrive with them. Such governments were never intended by the Constitution. At the expiration of the morning hour the Colorado bill went over without action, and the rest of the day was given to the Committee on Commerce for consideration reports from that Committee. The first bill considered was that reported March 11, 1872, for the encouragement of the

FOREIGN COMMERCE

of the United States. It provides for a Board of Commissioners of Commerce, consisting of the Secretaries of the Treasury, the Navy, the Interior, and Postmaster General, with a Secretary to be appointed by the President of the United States. This board is to allow bounties of $15 per ton for iron steamships, and $12 per ton to other steamships built in the United States, to an amount not exceeding 100,000 tons a year; and is to provide for steamship lines with one or more of the principal ports of Great Britain and of the Continent of Europe, with the West India Islands, and Mexico, and between San Francisco and Australia.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, Chairman of the Committee, made a speech in explanation and advocacy of the bill.

Mr. COX opposed the bill. He considered the only solution to be free registry, or low tariffs, and a resumption of specie payments. The bill created a new Bureau, sure to be corrupting in time, and useless in practice. Every man should have a subsidy, or none.

Mr. KELLEY (Pennsylvania) replied to Mr. Cox's free trade arguments, and closed with the remark that he had "walloped" his competitor. Without action, the House

Adjourned.

LOUISIANA.

Note from Judge Elmore.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 21.—W. A. Elmore telegraphs H. V. Ogden, a member of the Louisiana Committee in Washington, as follows:

In his statement to the President, as published in telegrams this morning, Attorney General Williams says: "On the morning of the 22d of November Elmore proceeded with an armed mob and seized the Eighth District Court before the hour to which it had adjourned. This statement is utterly false. Having duly been elected Judge of the Eighth District Court by a majority of over 10,000 votes, commissioned and sworn, I opened the Court without objection. There was no mob present, armed or unarmed. About half an hour afterwards, Judge Dibble appeared with ex-Sheriff Lauvinett, and attempted to take possession of the Court. I thereupon ordered Harper, the recognized Sheriff of the Court, to eject him. This was done, and Harper is the recognized Sheriff of all the Courts.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Prince Napoleon and his wife, Princess Clotilde, visited Queen Victoria on Monday.

The report of the existence of a new horse disease in New York is an exaggeration.

Mrs. Mary E. C. VanHorn, an Episcopalian, who died recently, left property to the value of $500,000, the great bulk of which is bequeathed to charitable institutions in New York City.

Last evening John Schroder, the Sheriff of Grundy County, accidentally shot himself with a revolver. He was in the act of closing the jail door when the revolver was discharged by the door coming violently in contact with it, while in his pocket. The ball went downwards in his right leg. The wound is not so dangerous as severe.

The Modoc War.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—Four companies of United States troops, two of artillery, one of infantry, and one of cavalry, started for the theatre of the Modoc War to-day from this city. The artillery will take the field as infantry. The total number is about 300.

Later intelligence from the scene of the battle with the Modocs, gives fourteen whites killed and twenty-three wounded. The troops were obliged to leave the dead on the field. The volunteers will leave in a few days, as their term of service expires.

Nebraska Items.

OMAHA, Jan. 21.—Granville Hall, Deputy United States Marshal, and Dr. Wolf, Deputy Postmaster of Nebraska City, were shot at Wyoming, Nebraska, to-day, by a person named Woodson, of Missouri, while attempting to arrest him.

An item appears in the Eastern papers to the effect that the Supreme Court of Nebraska had decided that the issue of bonds by counties and precincts, in aid of railroads, was void. The decision was that they were valid.

Asphyxiated.

TOLEDO, Jan. 21.—Two ladies—Mrs. Rosa Truance and Miss Ida Majors—were suffocated by coal gas last night at the boarding house of Mrs. S. Majors, on West St. Clair street. Four other inmates were nearly gone when rescued.

Obituary.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis died this morning.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Hon. Stephen Lushington, D. C. L., died yesterday.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

United States Senators Elected in New York, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, and Georgia.

The Senatorial Question in the Kansas Legislature.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Jan. 21.—For the tenth time, Wisconsin has elected a United States Senator, and, for the first time, has honored a Senator by a third election, and that in a manner to make the compliment the highest possible, without the formality of a caucus, and he receiving the votes of several gentlemen who acted with the opposition at the last election.

Wisconsin has had six Senators: Isaac P. Walker, Democrat, elected June 8, 1848, and re-elected for a full term Jan. 17, 1849; Henry Dodge, elected June 8, 1848, and re-elected for a full term Jan. 20, 1851; Charles Durkee, elected February, 1855; James R. Doolittle, elected Jan. 23, 1857, and re-elected Jan. 22, 1863; Timothy O. Howe, elected Jan. 23, 1861, and re-elected Jan. 24, 1867; Matt. H. Carpenter, elected Jan. 26, 1869.

The people of Wisconsin have implicit confidence in Senator Howe, and rejoice to do him honor.

Senator Johnson introduced the following resolutions in the Senate to-night, and they were immediately adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Railroads be directed to inquire into the advisability and expediency of the enactment of a law providing for the appointment of a Board of Railroad Commissioners, whose duties, among others, shall embrace the following:

To carefully examine into the condition of all railroads in the State, more particularly in regard to their safety to passengers and their promptness and impartiality in the transportation of freight.

To examine into the cost of each railroad in the State, and the amount of capital stock and indebtedness of each, the salary of officers and employes, and general economy in management.

To make due inquiries whether there has been any resort to "watering" of stock in any of the roads, and if so, what were the probable reasons therefor.

To inquire into the passenger and freight tariffs of each, and make a full report thereon, and, as far as practicable, make a comparison of the same with roads in other parts of the country, and whether in their opinion such tariffs are reasonable.

That such Commissioners be required to submit a full detailed report at the opening of each annual session of the Legislature.

That if the Committee on Railroads shall determine that the interests of the State require the enactment of such a law, they are hereby instructed to report a bill for the appointment by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, a Board of three Commissioners, at least one of whom shall be a practical engineer, whose duty shall embrace the above named and such others as may be deemed necessary, which duty shall be clearly defined in the bill.

Resolved, That the Committee on Railroads be instructed to report on these resolutions by bill or otherwise, before the 5th of February next.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

MADISON, Jan. 21.—A vote was taken in each House for United States Senator to-day. Timothy O. Howe had 22 votes in the Senate and 61 in the Assembly. Henry L. Palmer had 9 votes in the Senate and 35 in the Assembly, and he voted for Charles Aldridge. Senators Brown (Liberal) and Wagner (Democrat), and Assemblymen J. W. Davis, Fay, and Tobin, all Democrats, were absent. Several of the Opposition had expressed their intention of voting for Howe, and there were quite a number who did not wish any nomination made against Howe. They were overruled, however, in the Opposition caucus held this morning, at which was a suggestion to compliment some Liberal Republican, particularly Stephen Marston, the defeated candidate for Congress, but it did not meet with favor. H. L. Palmer, a straight Democrat, and an influential man in the Assembly, was nominated, and he secured the votes of all not counted as regular Republicans, except Senator R. E. Davis and Assemblyman Evans.

The Assembly adopted a resolution for a joint convention at noon on Wednesday to compare the journals of the two Houses on the vote for United States Senator.

Other legislative business to-day was light in both Houses. There were considerable numbers of petitions for a repeal of the law exempting property from taxation.

SENATE BILLS

were introduced requiring County Treasurers to make an annual statement of the money paid to city and village, as well as Town Treasurers; authorizing the publication of the list of lots and land on which taxes of 1870 are unpaid in certain counties in a German newspaper; that no joint stock fire insurance company shall be incorporated with less that $100,000 capital, actually paid in cash, nor shall any company be formed for the purpose of doing the business of insurance under the mutual plan.

ASSEMBLY.

A resolution was adopted granting the use of the Assembly Chamber on the evenings of Feb. 5th and 6th for a Joint Convention of, and addresses before, the State Agricultural and Horticultural Societies.

The consideration of a resolution offered last evening directing the Governor to open correspondence with the authorities of the States of New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, and Massachusetts, in regard to the canal between Buffalo and Albany, with a view of ascertaining at what price the State of New York would agree to sell said canal and keep it in good repair and free from tolls, and what co-operation could be secured in purchase of said canal, was made the special order for next Tuesday.

A few local bills were introduced; also, one to provide for recording certain *lites pendens* and other like papers; for the better preservation of game, including ducks and their eggs; to provide for building a coal-vault at the Capitol.

The Assembly went into Committee of the Whole for the first time this session, and considered and ordered to a third reading the only bill in the general file.

IOWA.

DES MOINES, Jan. 21.—In the Senate, this morning, the Committee to whom was referred the resolution relative to Congress regulating railroad tariffs, reported the same back, recommending its passage. The chapter of the code on county and township organization was taken up and an amendment to return to the old Supervisor system was voted down. An amendment was adopted, giving counties having a population of more than 12,000 the power to appropriate not exceeding $25,000 for a bridge superstructures; also, that the Supervisors shall, in January of each year, select two papers having the largest circulation, to publish the proceedings of the Board at the expense of the county. An amendment was adopted, requiring the sureties on County Treasurers' bonds to examine their accounts four times a year. An amendment was also adopted, requiring Supervisors to order an election for an increase of Supervisors, on a petition of one-fourth of the qualified voters. The chapters relative to County Treasurer, Sheriff, and Recorder were adopted without change. The chapter relative to Coroners was amended so as to allow a reasonable compensation to physicians as experts, and adopted. The chapter on County Surveyor was taken up, when the Senate adjourned.

In the House, this morning, the chapter relative to insane persons was taken up and amended so as to make persons having charge of such responsible for damages; also, that no member of the Legislature can be one of the Trustees of the Insane Asylum; that discharged patients must be removed at once from the asylum, when the chapter was adopted. The chapter on animals was taken up, when the House adjourned.

In the Rankin investigation Hon. Charles C. Nourse appeared as counsel for Rankin, and asked time for preparation, which was granted. The Committee resolved to summon President Welch, with the books, at once.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.—The testimony taken by the Senatorial Bribery Investigation Committee, in secret session last week, in Jefferson City, was given out at a late hour last night. Quite a number of witnesses were examined, but nothing directly implicating any candidate, so far, has been elicited. It was shown, however, that General Dorris, of St. Louis, for whom one vote was cast in the caucus, got several $1,000 bills changed at two Jefferson City banks for smaller notes and drafts of $100 each, payable to the bearer; that Colonel Kitchen and one or two other parties had large notes changed in a similar manner; that Dorris had given a man named Wilson, of Kansas City, $3,500 to assist in his (Dorris') election; that Dorris made him refund $1,100. Senator Essex testified that a stranger came to him, while in one of the caucuses, and, after a little conversation, left on his desk a paper upon which was written $300, which Essex construed to mean a bribe to vote for Bogy. Mr. Wade, from Scott County, testified that he had been told that any member could have his expenses during the winter paid by voting for Dorris. Mr. Mallencott, of St. Louis, testified that M. C. Smith informed him, previous to the caucus, that there would be no caucus nominee, in which case there would be a chance for him (Mallencott) to make $1,000 or $1,500. He pointed out two members of the House who then had $200 in their pockets, and would get $300 more after the caucus; that they were to vote for Bogy, and that money was to be used to elect Bogy. Smith further stated that the roll was kept in Bogy's room, and every man who accepted a proposition had to sign the roll and receive his money. This witness understood, from an interview with Smith, that Bogy furnished the money, and that as many votes as could be got, both Republican and Democratic, were to be bought for Bogy. With the exception of the testimony of bankers regarding the changing of large bank bills into small drafts and notes, all the evidence so far has been hearsay, or second-hand. The bankers think about $15,000 was in circulation during the contest.

Mr. Stanart testified that on the night of the caucus he handed a slip of paper to Senator Essex, with "$300" written thereon, and told Essex he had better take that and vote for Bogy, but it was said in fun, without authority, and not for the purpose of influencing the gentleman's vote, and he regretted very much the seriousness it had assumed.

D. A. Sutton had heard that Mr. Edens, ex-member of the House, had paid money to five members to influence their votes for Bogy, but he knew nothing of his own knowledge.

Mr. Allen had a conversation with McSmith, in General Blair's room, in which McSmith said Edens had $25,000 belonging to Davis. Allen's impression was that McSmith was aiding Blair.

Several other gentlemen testified to street rumors of money being used, but knew nothing positive.

INDIANA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 21.—The Senate this morning commenced the consideration of a bill to amend the Divorce law so as to require a three years' residence, but was interrupted by the special order, being a bill for the taxing of bank stock for municipal purposes, which was discussed till the time of the recess for dinner. The discussion was resumed at the afternoon session, and finally the whole matter was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, by—yeas, 25; nays, 19.

The special order was taken up, the rights of married women in property. The bill, after discussion, was indefinitely postponed.

The Divorce bill was taken up. Various amendments were proposed, when the whole subject was referred to the Committee on Rights and Privileges, with instruction to make wilful abandonment for one year a cause for divorce, and to add two other causes—impotency and the conviction after marriage of either party of a felony.

A bill to regulate descents so as to secure to the widow, in case of her subsequent marriage, something more than a life interest on the property of her estate, and to make it her separate estate. After a long discussion, it was indefinitely postponed.

The House bill in regard to the amendment of the Constitution prohibiting the payment of the canal bonds, was amended so as to make the election on the 18th day of February.

HOUSE.

Mr. Branham, from the Committee on the Sinking Fund, reported a bill to consolidate certain mortgage bonds bills receivable etc., belonging to the school fund into one non-negotiable mortgage bond of the State. The preamble finds the aggregate of these bonds to be $17,647,342, and the bill is to simplify the accounts of the Common School fund.

The bill from the Senate to submit to a vote of the people, the Constitutional amendment to prohibit the Legislature from paying the debt chargeable on the Wabash & Erie Canal, was changed from the 28th of January to the 18th of February.

The House bill to stop payment of aid voted to railroads till the road is permanently located was passed by ayes 86, nays 0.

The House then adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow.

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 21.—The chief matter before the House was the bill abolishing citizens' meetings in Detroit, and leaving all ordinary muncipal expenditure to be determined by the Common Council. There is much excitement in Detroit, because it involves the question of the establishment of a park regarding which there is much antagonism among the citizens. Five petitions, containing the names of nearly 2,000 of the most responsible citizens for and against the bill were introduced this morning. The bill was considered in Committee of the Whole this afternoon.

Mr. Greusel, of Wayne, offered a proviso excluding the Council from settling extraordinary expenditures, which was voted down, and the bill passed without amendment in the Committee. A warm contest is probable hereafter.

The appropriation bill for the payment of members passed without allowing the Upper Peninsular members the extra pay as usual. The concurrent resolution was passed asking the Michigan Congressmen to advocate the establishment of a National Park at Mackinac.

The Pomological Society is occupying the Representatives' hall this evening.

KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan 21.—The *Republican's* special from Topeka, Kan., says Judge Lowe has arrived from Washington, and is gathering considerable strength about him. An address was issued to-day, setting forth the corruption of Senator Pomeroy, the popular opposition to him, and several letters written by Pomeroy and his friends during the campaign last fall concerning the distribution of a corruption fund. Popular demonstrations against him have been made at various parts in the State, and Republicans instructed to vote against his re-election. The opposition to him will hold a caucus to-night, and if they cannot unite on Governor Harvey or Judge Lowe, it is thought they will take up some new man.

A special to the *Democrat* says: Governor Harvey's friends claim that he is the strongest opponent of Pomeroy, while, on the other hand, Pomeroy's friends claim that the Administration organization of the Legislature, the State Administration, and the lobby, are on his side, and they can't see how he can be beaten.

A despatch from Parsons, Kansas, says a letter received there from Topeka, state Pomeroy's friends are ready for a ballot now and have no fear of defeat.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 21.—The election of United States Senator took place to-day. The vote stood in the Senate: Cameron, 18; Wallace, 11; Wright, 1; Marshall, 1. In the House: Cameron, 59; Wallace, 37.

The inaugural procession of military and civic organizations this morning was the finest seen for many years. Notwithstanding the severe snow and rain-storm the streets were jammed. After passing over the route selected the procession marched to Capitol Hill, where, at noon, Governor Hartranft was sworn in, and delivered his address.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—Colonel Quay, of Beaver County, has been appointed by Governor Hartranft Secretary of the Commonwealth.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 21.—In the Senate, upon nomination for United States Senator, Roscoe Conkling received 20 votes; Charles G. Wheaton, 5; Henry R. Holden, 1; Wm. M. Evarts, 1. In the Assembly, Conkling received 92 votes; Wheaton, 26. The election in joint session takes place to-morrow.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 21.—The following is the result of the vote for United States Senator in the General Assembly to-day: Gordon, 93; Stephens, 56; Ben. Hill, 31; Fielder, 17; Akerman, 13. The indications favor the election of Gordon to-morrow.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 21.—Bills were introduced to provide that individual members of Building Associations shall return their shares to Assessors for appraisement and taxation the same as other stocks; to authorize Ohio insurance companies, doing a local business exclusively, to do business on $100,000 capital.

The Schwab Bribery Case in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.—Peter Schwab, of Hamilton, was arrested, to-day, on a charge of attempting to improperly influence Government witnesses. He was brought before United States Commissioner Halliday, and held in $1,500 bail to appear for preliminary examination next Saturday.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 21.—The Register in Bankruptcy to-day took evidence of T. P. Saunders, one of those witnesses who, Joseph Williams testified last Saturday in the Schwab case, was to share the $6,000 in case the Government should lose in the suit tried last June against the Plank Road Distillery. T. P. Saunders testifies that in response to an invitation from Joseph Williams he went to the St. Nicholas early in May, after the Cincinnati Convention, where, in a private room, he found Senator Schwab and W. P. Pate sitting by a table on which were lying greenbacks. Schwab said to witness, "You are just the man I want to see. I want you to count that money." Witness counted it, and found it was $6,000. Witness says then Williams took Schwab out of the room a few minutes, when both returned, and witness went out with Williams, and asked him what this meant, receiving the answer, "You will find out some day." Witness then made inquiry as to what had been done with the money, and learned that Schwab had deposited it in the safe, whereupon he predicted to Williams that when the envelope was opened it would contain no money, adding that he had heard of stuffed packages; whereupon Williams grew angry and went away. Witness said he did not see the disposition of the money, but had conversed a few times casually with Schwab about it, and once told him he thought there was no money in it. Witness did not until about a week before the close of the trial understand what disposition was to be made of that money, at which time Williams told him $4,000 of it was for him, if he wished it. Had a conversation afterward with Schwab and Pate about the disposition of the money. It was understood, though not distinctly stated, that he should receive $4,000 of it. Witness said he would not receive it as a gift, but would like to have about $2,000 as a loan. Received of Schwab $30 in payment of a loan, but no other money of any one of the parties.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—In the Assembly, to-day, after a noisy and undignified discussion, M. Christophles' motion, approving the circular of the Minister of Public Instruction, on educational reform, was adopted, by a vote of 420 yeas to 35 nays. The members of the Right abstained from voting, but in vain, and the vote was declared valid.

The Orleans Princes, to-day, for the first time, attended mass in commemoration of Louis XIV. at Chapel Expiatoire. The circumstance excites comment, and is regarded by some of the journals as an indication that the union of the Legitimatists and Orleanists has been completed.

Feneuilly, DeCamp, and Beust, three Communists under sentence of death, will be shot to-morrow morning at Satory.

In the cases of ten other Communists, who were to have been executed about the same time, the President has commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life.

The court-martial setting at Algiers condemned to death eight of the perpetrators of the Palestro massacre, and sentenced thirty-seven others to various terms of imprisonment.

Prince Orloff, the Russian Ambassador, has returned to Paris.

CUBA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The Minister of the Cuban Republic at London, Colonel Juan Manuel Macias, after a sojourn of a couple of years in that city, has arrived in New York. He says if the United States grant belligerent rights to Cuba, England will follow suit at once, her policy being to let this country take the initiative in regard to an island so near our shores. The London Anti-Slavery Society has caused meetings to be held at the principal cities in the United Kingdom, at which resolutions were passed condemning slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico, and requesting the British Government to take such steps as may be most desirable in the matter. Colonel Macias says, before leaving London, "I caused to be printed many thousand pamphlets, containing extracts from speeches made in the Spanish Cortes on the abolition of slavery in Cuba. Those pamphlets have been sent to all the newspapers in Great Britain, while I am now causing others to be sent from here to all the leading journals in this country and Canada."

Colonel Macias, since 1847, has been working for Cuban independence, and has been for many years under sentence of death by the Spanish Government. He was an Aid-de-Camp to Lopez, and agent for the projected expedition to Cuba of General Quitman in Florida and Georgia.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A special from Brussels contradicts the statement that Count Schouveloff has failed in his mission to secure the co-operation of the British Government in measures contemplated by Russia in Central Asia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—There is reason to hope that the strike of the iron miners in South Wales will soon terminate.

AUSTRIA.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The World's Exhibition, at Vienna, will open in May. The American Commission is very active in securing space, and providing accommodations for exhibitors from the United States.

EGYPT.

CAIRO, Jan. 21.—A contract of marriage between the hereditary Prince of Egypt and a daughter of Elhani Pasha was signed on the 16th inst., in the presence of the Khedive, the Cabinet, the highest officials of the Vice-Regal Court, and the representatives of foreign powers.

Each Consul received a present of a Cashmere shawl and a dromedary. On the 18th there were races, and in the evening a grand ball was given. The Sultan sent congratulations and honors to the Khedive and the members of his family.

NEW YORK.

Stokes Likely to Have a New Trial—Recent Homicides—Foster's Case—The Coal Corner—The Tweed Trial—Miscellaneous Local Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The belief is now general in legal circles that Stokes will be granted a new trial, for the one reason that two of the jurors made outside examinations of a gunsmith's shop and at the staircase of the Grand Central Hotel. A jury in Rochester, on a certain occasion, while out for exercise at the close of testimony, visited the scene of the homicide and the Supreme Court granted a new trial on the strength of this circumstance.

The two shocking, deliberate homicides that have occurred in this city this week, in conjunction with the announcement that the Court of Appeals has refused to give Foster, the car-hook murderer, a new trial, has plunged "Murderer's Row," in the Tombs, in the deepest gloom. Foster was greatly agitated to-day when he heard that his doom was settled. He had a long and painful interview with his wife and daughter, but refused peremptorily to converse with any of the numerous reporters who called. He said to the jailer that it was hard to be singled out for the gallows from among men who used pistols and knives, whereas, he employed only an extemporized weapon while in an irrational condition.

President Gowan, of the Reading Railroad, is publishing letters defending his anthracite coal corner, to effect which he is said to have borrowed $25,000,000 from English capitalists. Mr. Gowan argues that the Company, at their new retail yard in Philadelphia, can afford to sell coal at $5.35 a ton, and make a profit of $150,000 a year on total sales of 100,000 tons per annum. To retail a like amount, under the old system, in Philadelphia, required thirty-three dealers, who charged $6.70 a ton. Mr. Howard shrewdly says nothing about the cost of coal in other Eastern cities. It is from 5 to 20 per cent higher in New York than one year ago. His concession in Philadelphia is made because the Legislature of that State is to be kept quiet.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—In the Tweed case, Garvey's cross-examination occupied the whole day. The witness testified he was not so poor as to be required to work for the county, if he knew that he would have to go through a course of crime to get his money. He told Mayor Hall that his (witness') bills were just to create effect. The witness explained the manner in which he and Ingersoll made up his bills. These bills were partially just. There was not 35 per cent of any bill due from the county. Each bill was presumed to bear the same proportion of his claims. Of those claims only $241,000 was due from the county. No part of any bill was entirely true. The witness didn't definitely know how much was true; nobody saw the bills until the witness rendered them; he kept them entirely to himself; the vouchers accompanied the warrants for these bills, He got directions from Watson how to make out the bills. Tweed's name was on some of his bills. The prices charged for work were regular, but the amounts were increased. He put in $5,000 in one bill on his own hook to pay election expenses; witness had no idea of concealment in making up his bills; did not know how many bills were not sworn to; many were not sworn to; remember swearing to one which was an honest bill. Woodward directed him to make the deposits of the payment of some of his bills to his own order.

The defence wanted to show that some of the bills alleged to be sworn to by Garvey were not verified, but the Court would not allow it. The defence also wanted to show additional perjury in the witness, in swearing that Tweed enlarged the bills 15 per cent, but the Court thought it irrelevant.

On further examination, the witness stated that he only swore to one affidavit, which was on his first bill. The witness recognized a number of warrants, in which other names were inserted as payees. Some of these names were incorrect.

The defence here wanted to show that Garvey virtually forged some of these names for the purpose of defrauding the county, altering the names slightly to protect himself; also, that the witness was engaged in independent speculation, and did not divide the monies, as stated. After argument, the Court decided to exclude the testimony.

The cross examination was continued. Garvey said he never returned to the county a cent of the $13,000 he got from Woodward for word done for him. The $60,000 which he gave Tweed, and says he was repaid by taking it from the county; the $4,000 for Walter Roche, the $50,000 which he contributed to election expenses, or the $5,000 he gave toward buying up the Committee.

Adjourned till Thursday.

A Mr. Flynn was arrested to-day while negotiating a $500 bond stolen in 1870 with $61,500 more from Dabney, Morgan & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL ITEMS.

Dr. Beebe's residence, No. 953 Prairie avenue, was slightly damaged by fire at about half-past 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The flames were extinguished by a police officer, and no alarm was sounded.

A woman named Ella Warren, who resides at No. 128 West Randolph street, had her right arm broken in a fall while getting out of an omnibus at the corner of Desplaines and Madison streets yesterday.

Coroner Stephens held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 78 Liberty street, on the body of a woman named Anna Wachter, aged 24 years, who was seized with convulsions on Monday, and died before medical aid could be procured. The verdict of the jury was in accordance with the facts in the case.

One of the keepers at the House of Correction reported to the police of the Fourth Precinct Station that a prisoner named Charles Graves, who was fined $50 about four weeks ago, had made his escape from that institution at 8 o'clock last evening. Roundsman Day was detailed to look for him, and, after a short search, found him at the house of his wife, on Lock street.

A consumptive named Henry Sweitzer, who had been suffering from the dread disease for some years, fell dead while standing in front of No. 296 West Lake street, at 7 o'clock last evening. He had been at work during the day, and frequently complained of feeling more than usually bad. Deceased was an American, 42 years of age, and has two little children in Freeport, Ill.

The alarm from Box 52 at 10 o'clock last night was occasioned by the breaking out of fire in the three-story brick building, Nos. 167 and 169 Archer avenue, owned by William Bartlett. The fire first appeared in a rear room in the third story of No. 167, which was occupied by a confirmed inebriate, and it is supposed that he kindled the blaze, as he could not be found when the excitement had subsided. The building was damaged about $2,000; insurance unknown. Conlan & Spelling, grocers, who occupied the first floor of No. 167, had their stock damaged to the extent of about $3,000; insured for $1,500 in the National, of Pennsylvania. The other two floors were occupied by Messrs. Waller and Smith as boarding-houses. Each lost about $200 worth of furniture; no insurance. The basement of No. 169 was occupied as a saloon by A. Hinkens. Loss, $100; no insurance. The first floor of the same building was also used as a saloon by John White. Loss, $200; fully insured in the Girard, of Philadelphia, and Brewers', of Milwaukee.

On Monday, an old woman named Catharine Cutler, aged between 60 and 70 years, who was addicted to the inordinate use of intoxicating drinks, was found lying dead on the floor of a room in the miserable shanty No. 75 Carroll street. Yesterday the Coroner held an inquest upon her remains. The head and face were found to be bruised in such a way that suspicions of murder were instantly aroused, and it was decided to make a *post mortem* examination. The County Physician performed this duty. He discovered that death had not been the result of any injuries to the head, but had been caused by the fifth and sixth ribs being forced through the liver. The jury, after carefully examining the surroundings and listening to the testimony of a large number of witnesses, came to the conclusion that the old woman fell against the corner of a stove, while intoxicated, and the injuries in her side were thus inflicted.

The New York Canal Board.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 21.—At a meeting of the Canal Board to-day, a resolution passed that the toll sheet of 1872 be adopted as the toll sheet for 1873, with the concurrence of the Legislature.

To Be Hanged.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 21.—In the case of Foster, the New York car-hook murderer, the Court of Appeals has affirmed the judgment of the Court below, and has ordered that Court to effectuate its sentence.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn easier at 74@75c. Oats, 80c.

HAY—Firm; choice, $40.00@42.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer at $13.75@14.00. Bacon in better supply and easier at 5⅛c, 9⅛c, 9⅜c. Hams, 15¼@16½c. Lard easier; tierce, 7⅞@8¼c; keg, 9⅛@9½c.

GROCERIES—Molasses in good demand and firmer; common, 45@52c; fair to choice, 50@65c. Others unchanged.

COTTON—Active and prices stiffer; sales of 6,000 bales. Good ordinary, 17¾c; low middling, 18¼@18⅜c; middling, 19⅛c; middling Orleans, 19⅜c. Receipts, 9,581 bales; exports to Liverpool, 1,316 bales; stock, 180,166 bales.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
(ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1859.)
Office and Salesrooms,
Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.,
Will hold Weekly Sales throughout the year 1873.
Mondays—REAL ESTATE.
Tuesdays—BOOTS AND SHOES.
Wednesdays—HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND HARNESS.
Thursdays—DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, &c.
Saturdays—HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Cash advances made on receipt of Merchandise. Consignments solicited.

Great Catalogue Sale OF CARRIAGES,
Top Buggies, Rockaways, Phaetons, Open Buggies, Cutters, Double and Single Harness, Sleigh and Carriage Robes,
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22, 1873, sale commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., at the
Carriage Depository, Nos. 25, 27, 29 and 31 West Washington-st., near corner Canal-st., Chicago.
Sale peremptory for cash. Every Carriage guaranteed. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
Furs, Hosiery, Boots, Shoes, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
On THURSDAY, Jan. 23, at 10 o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
800 CASES
BOOTS AND SHOES
WILL BE OFFERED
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22, at 9½ a. m., by GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.
Fur-lined Goods and Rubbers are included in the above sale.

By HARRISON & CO.
REGULAR WEDNESDAY'S SALE OF
DRY GOODS,
Notions, Furs, Chromos, & Cigars.
Sale commences at 9½ a. m.
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.